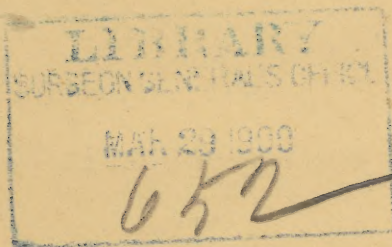


THOMPSON (ELIZABETH)

*Appeal of Mrs + + + + + to the
American people + + + + +*



Appeal of Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson

TO THE

AMERICAN PEOPLE.

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MAR 29 1900

652

MY COUNTRYMEN: It has been the endeavor of my life to relieve the misery and promote the happiness of humanity, and I have the satisfaction of knowing that my efforts in individual cases have not been altogether in vain. But after years of labor and no inconsiderable expenditure of means, I am appalled at the little I have been able to accomplish. The woe and suffering of mankind seem to increase rather than to grow less; and while the cause exists, effort to effect a cure will be made in vain. It is like hopping off the leaves of a tree that we wish to destroy: they burst forth a new life every spring, and we but waste our energy and time. If we would destroy it, we must lay the ax to its root. It may require a greater effort, it may be more difficult to accomplish, but it is the only successful course to pursue. Far be it from me to discourage individual benevolence and the abundant charities of heart and purse which adorn and ennoble our civilization, and through a thousand channels appease the pangs of humanity. Let not one throb of sympathy be suppressed. Give abundantly of your love and treasure, wherever misfortune and pain and want lift their despairing wail. I would plead with you, rather, for still greater sacrifices for suffering individuals, who cry at your very doors for succor. The mournful music of sorrow will not cease, and God will not hold him guiltless who passes by on the other side while a wounded brother lies groaning by the way. My object is to emphasize the necessity for a radically different system of benevolence and action, if the next generation is to become as a whole better, happier, and nobler, its conditions of life purer and higher, than its predecessor. Let us remove causes, and consequences will disappear. It would be a matter of much consolation, amid the sorrow which fills my heart when I think of the little that all my efforts have been able to accomplish to stem the tide of want and pain and crime, if I could out of my own experience direct others into the right channel for the administration of their resources and benevolence. I stand aghast when I reflect upon the wretchedness of millions of my fellow creatures in a country which ought to be the model for the world, a flower of civilization and joy. The great end of law, of taxation, and the perpetual effort of the noblest souls, is to insure conditions by which the community may realize the highest ideals of life, of progress, and civilization of which the human soul is capable. I am convinced from long observation and earnest endeavor to effect reform that rum and ignorance are cursing my countrymen and women to their ruin. These molochs are our household gods. They eat up the soul and bodies of the noblest and best of our national life; they riot in hamlet and home; they fill the prisons, load the gallows, shriek in the maniac's cell, and gibber in the awful sounds of idiocy. Industry staggers under their load; justice

is weary of penalty which never reforms and which seldom protects; crime laughs in her face. Well may it sneer at the blindness of the goddess. Let us remove the bandage from her eyes, that she may see where to strike. Let her smite rum and ignorance, and her courts will become cathedrals and her prison-houses will disappear from the face of the earth. You cannot know how great an effort it has cost me to put forth this public appeal, but in the firm belief that my life was intended to be given without reservation to promote the good of my fellow-beings, I cannot, I dare not, remain silent, if any word of mine can indicate escape from national danger and calamity. The American nation is threatened with destruction through ignorance and the effect of alcoholic intemperance. These causes of ruin must be removed by the enactment and enforcement of national laws. Society must combine, and by public law and the inexorable enforcement of its penalty crush out the evils that curse it. States and sections are not responsible for, and they never will protect, the national happiness and life. Of this I am sure; alas, too sure. Thus convinced, I have sought for the embodiment of my views in practical form. I realize how indispensable to the success of any great cause requiring the united action of the people is the formal enunciation of the remedial idea into a tangible measure, in support of which public effort can be concentrated. I believe that the amendment proposed to the National Constitution for the prohibition of the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation, and transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States, and the proposed temporary national aid to common schools by Senate bill No. 151, both now pending in the Congress of the nation, well calculated to remove the evils of intemperance and ignorance. I cordially approve them, and earnestly wish I could aid in procuring their enactment or measures of a like character, and I shall endeavor to put forth whatever of energy and influence God has given me to the consummation of that end.

I send you this pamphlet containing the text of both measures, and speeches made in their support by their author, Senator Henry W. Blair, of New Hampshire. I will gladly forward copies to the address of all persons whose interest in these great subjects may lead them to write me for them. The proposed amendment to the Constitution upon the liquor traffic was first introduced when a member of the House of Representatives in 1876, and has been introduced by Mr. Blair in every Congress since that time. I have the satisfaction of knowing that this measure has received the considerate indorsement of thousands of the best, most intelligent, and conservative of my countrymen. The bill for temporary aid to common schools was prepared in view of the startling census of 1880. I earnestly request you to carefully read the facts and arguments here

APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

presented. May I entreat you to do more, to make them the basis of further examination and of personal aggressive action? If you are a clergyman, I beg you, after the careful perusal of this pamphlet, to preach at least one sermon to your people upon each of the great subjects discussed in these pages. If you are a physician, I entreat you to lift up your voice, so potential with the people in support of these measures, so necessary to their bodily and mental health. If you are a lawyer, I beg of you that you will give your thought and effort to the eradication of these twin causes of vice and crime. You administer the law, and you are responsible for the law which you administer. The people confide the creation and enforcement of their laws which are their civil life to your noble profession. I pray you to consider your responsibility. No measure can become a law which the legal profession as a unit condemns. Listen to the cry of our suffering countrymen. Help us in our distress. Do not betray the trust we have placed in your hands. If these measures are objectionable, rest not until better ones are enacted into national laws. If you are a statesman, if you are intrusted by the people with official power, I have a right to, and oh, how earnestly I do, call upon, yes, how solemnly I *demand*, your attention to these great things which be for the nation's peace. Above all, I appeal to you, educators, the teachers of the people, to you who train the ever-rising generation, that with your three hundred thousand voices and your hearts full of love, and your minds disciplined to educate, con-

vince, and persuade, that you rest not neither day nor night until public opinion shall respond in every school district of the broad land and the ballot of every voter is a verdict for temperance and educational reform. The American press has great influence. It can create and it can destroy. I entreat that as the friend and protector of the liberty and happiness of America and of mankind, it will do its utmost to destroy intemperance and banish ignorance from this land of our love and pride. I appeal to the heart and conscience of every man and woman, and implore you to reflect upon your responsibilities and to arise in your might and destroy the monsters which are undermining the national health and life. There is salvation for you in the removal of the curse of rum and ignorance. The responsibility of their removal is upon you. Every year, every moment, brings forth new woe. It accumulates upon our hands. We have abolished one form of slavery, but the slavery of ignorance and strong drink still holds the minds and bodies of our brothers and sisters in chains. I implore you to put forth your whole strength and set them free. When that is accomplished you will have achieved a victory greater than any recorded in the annals of the world, for it will be the reform of society and the emancipation of the human mind.

Will you not, oh! my countrymen, *read*—REFLECT—ACT?

MRS. ELIZABETH THOMPSON.

NEW YORK CITY,

September 4, 1882.

WHAT RIGHT?

Ho! all ye, God's good people

In indignation stand,
That His right arm is palsied
Throughout our favored land.

That wretchedness and wrong
And wickedness and woe
Are *licensed*—and, with hand in hand,
Go stalking to and fro.

What right has man to license
The thing God stamps as *wrong*?

What right to hurl torpedoes
Amongst the senseless throng?
Yet wretchedness and wrong, &c.

What right to license murder?
What right to license rape?
To make of men and brothers
Fiends in human shape?
Yet wretchedness, &c.

What right the home to enter
And break by fiendish spell,
Not only goods and chattels,
But heads and hearts, as well?
Yet wretchedness, &c.

What right to make of fathers
Vile demons? driveling dolts?
Of mothers, wrecks and wretches,
Till every soul revolts?
Yet wretchedness, &c.

What right to curse the children?

The unborn babe to blast?
To doom to moral darkness,
By damning deeds o'ercast?
Yet wretchedness, &c.

What right to mar young manhood?

Young womanhood to blot?
What right to blur the bridal
And rend the nuptial knot?
Yet wretchedness, &c.

What right to shame our Nation

By ignominious fall
Of statesmen, proud and noble,
In Legislative hall?
Yet wretchedness, &c.

What right to load the lowly
With taxes for "the grog"?

What right to fell the gentle,
Then spurn "THE DRUNKEN DOG?"
Yet wretchedness, &c.

What right to mock the Godhead,

By laying good men low?
What right to court Apollyon,
By feeding virtue's foe?
Yet wretchedness, &c.

What right to deal damnation—

To covenant with crime?
What right—WHAT RIGHT TO LICENSE,
Hark, from the shores of Time?

"No right—by all that's holy!
No right by all that's true!
No right to scatter ruin
And death the ages through.

"And wretchedness and wrong
And wickedness and woe,
UNLICENSED, shall, with hand in hand,
To dark oblivion go.

"Not all the gathered councils
Of all God's universe
Can make it right to license wrong!
His image fair to curse.
And wretchedness, &c."

SHOUT, THEN, all ye, God's people,
Till earth's remotest bound
Shall echo back—NO LICENSE!
And God in man be crowned.

Till wretchedness and wrong,
And wickedness and woe,
UNLICENSED, and, with hand in hand,
To dark oblivion go.

Once the welcome light has broken, who shall say
What the unimagined glories of the day,
What the evils that shall perish in its ray?
Aid the dawning tongue and pen,
Aid it, hopes of honest men;

Aid it, paper; aid it, type;
Aid it, for the hour is ripe;
And our earnest must not slacken into play.
Men of thought, and men of action,
Lead the way.

Manufacture and Sale of Intoxicating Liquors.

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY W. BLAIR.

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

December 27, 1876,

On the joint resolution introduced by him proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States in regard to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Mr. BLAIR. Mr. Speaker, I believe that the public good requires the protection of the American people from the evils of alcohol by an amendment of the Constitution.

I will read the joint resolution which I have prepared, and have had the honor to present for that purpose by the unanimous consent of the House:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of each House concurring therein.) That the following amendment to the Constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the States, to become valid when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, as provided in the Constitution:

ARTICLE —

SECTION 1. From and after the year of our Lord 1900 the manufacture and sale of distilled alcoholic intoxicating liquors, or alcoholic liquors any part of which is obtained by distillation or process equivalent thereto, or any intoxicating liquors mixed or adulterated with ardent spirits or with any poison whatever, except for medicinal, mechanical, chemical, and scientific purposes, and for use in the arts, anywhere within the United States and the Territories thereof, shall cease; and the importation of such liquors from foreign states and countries to the United States and Territories, and the exportation of such liquors from and the transportation thereof within and through any part of this country, except for the use and purposes aforesaid, shall be, and hereby is, forever thereafter prohibited.

SEC. 2. Nothing in this article shall be construed to waive or abridge any existing power of Congress, nor the right, which is hereby recognized, of the people of any State or Territory to enact laws to prevent the increase and for the suppression or regulation of the manufacture, sale, and use of liquors, and the ingredients thereof, any part of which is alcoholic, intoxicating, or poisonous, within its own limits, and for the exclusion of such liquors and ingredients therefrom at any time, as well before as after the close of the year of our Lord 1900; but until then, and until ten years after the ratification hereof, as provided in the next section, no State or Territory shall interfere with the transportation of said liquors or ingredients, in packages safely secured, over the usual lines of traffic to other States and Territories wherein the manufacture, sale, and use thereof for other purposes and use than those excepted in the first section, shall be lawful: *Provided*, That the true destination of such packages be plainly marked thereon.

SEC. 3. Should this article not be ratified by three-fourths of the States on or before the last day of December, 1890, then the first section hereof shall take effect and be in force at the expiration of ten years from such ratification; and the assent of any State to this article shall not be rescinded nor reversed.

SEC. 4. Congress shall enforce this article by all needful legislation.

In order to justify legislation of any kind restricting the manufacture and use of alcoholic liquors, I believe it to be necessary to maintain these propositions:

First. That it is the duty of society, through the agency of government, which is the creature of society, to enact and enforce all laws which, while protecting the individual in the full possession and enjoyment of his inalienable rights, tend to promote the general welfare, and especially whenever that welfare is impaired or threatened by any existing or impending evil it is the duty of society to enact and enforce laws to restrict or destroy that evil. It may be proper to observe that no law can promote the general welfare which deprives an individual of an inalienable right, when that right is properly defined, or which impairs the enjoyment thereof, whether of life, liberty, property, or the pursuit of happiness. But society has inalienable rights as well as individuals, and the right to such legislation as will promote the general welfare, in its true sense, is one of them; and the inalienable rights of individuals and the inalienable rights of society at large are limited by, and must be construed and enjoyed with reference to each other.

Second. While society has no right to prevent or restrict the use of an article by individuals for purposes which are beneficial only, yet if that use, beneficial to some, is found by experience to be naturally and inevitably greatly injurious in its effects upon others and upon society in general, then it becomes the duty of society, in the exercise of its inalienable right to promote the general welfare and in self-defense to social life, just as the individual may defend his natural life, to prohibit regulate, or restrict the use of that article, as the case may require. This principle is daily applied in laws which control the manufacture and use of gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, dynamite, and other things of great and dangerous potency, the unrestrained use of which, even for useful purposes, has been shown by experience to be destructive to the inalienable rights of others. This results from the common principle of law that every man must so enjoy his own rights as neither to destroy or impair those of another, and it is the great end for which government is instituted among men to compel him so to do.

Third. No person has a right to do that to himself which impairs or perverts his own powers; and when he does so by means of that which society can reach and remove by law, to such extent as to become a burden or a source of danger to others, either by his example or by his liability to commit acts of crime, or to be essentially incapacitated to discharge his duties to himself, his family, and society, the law, that is, society, should protect both him and itself. A man has no more right to destroy his inalienable rights than those of another, or than another has to deprive him of his own. The laws restraining

the spendthrift in the destruction of his inalienable right in property and punishing suicide, (as the common law did, by forfeiture of estate, &c.,) or attempted self-murder, (as the law does now,) are familiar examples of the application of this principle.

These are elementary principles of law and of common sense. They are corner-stones of all just government. To these principles every member of society is held to have given his assent. They are unquestioned, so far as I know, by any one who believes in any law. They are axiomatic and indestructible as the social organization itself.

Fourth. The use (unless medicinally) of alcoholic liquors to the extent of intoxication or poisoning—which, as will hereafter be seen, is the same thing as intoxication—is an injury to the individual; it inflicts great evils upon society at large; it is destructive to the general welfare; it is of a nature which may be greatly restricted if not destroyed by the enforcement of appropriate laws; consequently such laws should be enacted and enforced; and this should be done in our country, either by the States, or by the General Government, or by both, if such laws can be made more efficient thereby.

I believe this proposition to be true, and respectfully ask candid attention to the facts and observations which follow.

DEFINITION OF TERMS, ETC.

The substance known as alcohol is thus defined by Webster:

Pure or highly rectified spirit, extracted by simple distillation from various vegetable juices and infusions of a saccharine nature, which have undergone vinous fermentation; the spirituous or intoxicating element of fermented liquors.

Fermentation, the process by which alcohol is first obtained from organic substances, but combined with much larger quantity of other matter, is thus defined by the same authority:

That change of organic substances by which their starch, sugar, gluten, &c., under the influence of water, air, and warmth, are decomposed, usually with evolution of gas and heat, and their elements are recombined in new compounds. Vinous fermentation converts sugar into alcohol.

Brewing is the preparation of alcoholic liquor from malt, and hops, and from other materials, by steeping, boiling, and fermentation.

Distillation, or rectification, (to make straight or pure,) is a process subsequent to fermentation, by which alcohol in a highly refined and most powerful form is obtained from fermented or brewed liquors. It is thus defined by the eminent lexicographer before cited:

The act of falling in drops, or the act of pouring or throwing down in drops. The volatilization of a liquid in a closed vessel by heat, and its subsequent condensation in a separate vessel by cold, as by means of an alembic, or still and refrigerator, or of a retort and receiver; the operation of extracting spirit from a substance by evaporation and condensation; rectification.

Distiller: One whose occupation is to extract spirit by distillation.

Alcohol for commercial purposes is obtained by distilling wine and other liquors that have undergone vinous fermentation; carbonate of soda is sometimes added to keep back acetic acid, and fusel-oil is removed by charcoal. The alcohol of the London pharmacopœia contains about 82 per cent. of alcohol and 18 of water. Its specific gravity is required to be 838, water being 1,000. It has great affinity for water, absorbing it from the atmosphere.

Professor Brande found from 1 to 2 per cent. of alcohol in small-beer; 4 in porter; 6 to 9 in ales; about 12 in the light wines of France and Germany; from 19 to 25 in port and sherry and other strong wines; from 40 to 50 and occasionally more in brandy, gin, and whisky. The strength of these liquors is ascertained by various expedients; but the process is sometimes complicated by reason of the different ingredients intermixed to color, sweeten, or flavor the liquor, or fraudulently added to alter the specific gravity, or to substitute a cheaper material.

See the New American Cyclopædia, Alcohol.

The discovery of distillation of wine has been attributed to Albucasis, or Casa, an Arabian chemist and physician of the eleventh century, but many centuries elapsed before the process of distillation was applied to produce those stronger drinks which under the name of "spirits" are now in such common use in daily life. Brandy is a late term in European literature. Gin was unknown two hundred years ago. Rum is an American term applied to an American invention; and whisky, a Celtic word—*uisge*—water—has not been Anglicized more than a century and a half. Neither rum, brandy, gin, or whisky have been in common use as spirituous drinks, nor any alcoholic drinks of anything like similar destructive power, until comparatively recent modern times.

See first lecture in "Course of six Cantor lectures delivered before the Society of Arts on alcohol by Benjamin W. Richardson, M. A., M. D., F. R. S." Dr. Richardson is known as one of the ablest scientific men of the age, and these lectures are the most recent and valuable contributions to the subject of "alcohol" that I have been able to obtain.

Distilled alcoholic liquors, the forms now in common use embraced by the first section of the proposed amendment, comprise brandy, rum, gin, and whisky.

Fermented liquors in common use are wine, cider, ale, and beer. The latter are alcoholic, but are not mixed with alcohol obtained by distillation, and are far less powerful and destructive to mankind. These are not included in the first section, but are left to the action of local laws, as is now the case, by section 2 of the amendment proposed.

In treating the subject I wish first to invite attention to the nature of alcohol and its effects upon the human system, as established by chemical and medical science. I shall then cite facts and statistics from other sources tending to show the necessity of legislation upon the subject. Then I shall explain the adaptation of the proposed amendment to the removal of the alleged evil, and endeavor to show that the powers of government are inherent and ample, and should be exercised in the premises.

THE TESTIMONY OF SCIENCE AND OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

An English writer, who is declared by Governor Andrew in his remarkable argument in favor of a license law, before a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, April 4, 1867, probably the ablest and

most eloquent presentation of the views of those opposed to prohibitory laws ever made in the world, to be "one of the most able English scientific critics," &c, and who is opposed to teetotalism, says in the Cornhill Magazine of September, 1862:

And first as to the effect of long continued habits of alcoholic excess upon the general health of the body, these may be summed up in brief by one word—*degeneration*. Degeneration of structure and chemical composition is the inevitable fate of the tissues of the drunkard. Apart from moral influences all that we see of physical misery, of weakened intellect, of shortened life in the habitual drunkard, is due to this degeneration of tissue, which is gradually but infallibly brought about by alcoholic excess. Even the very blood, the beginning of all tissues, is affected in a similar way, as we might expect.

There is no doubt that in excessive doses alcohol if it be a food at all is a very bad one, and we must remember that the drunkard does in fact test its capacity to act as food; for by his habits he so impairs his appetite that he can take very little, if any, ordinary food.

This writer represents that class of medical gentlemen whose scientific views are most friendly to alcohol, and he states his conclusions thus:

On the part of alcohol, then, I venture to claim that though we all acknowledge it to be a *poison*, if taken during health in any but quite restricted doses, it is also a most valuable *medicine-food*.

It will be observed that I make no attack upon it as a *medicine*. This is the most favorable statement of the nature of alcohol in its effects upon the human organism which can be found, based upon respectable medical authority. It is that adduced by Governor Andrew in his great argument against prohibition, and I venture to say that there is not a particle of dispute in the medical world that it is true so far as it goes. I am not aware of the existence of any medical authority which admits that the use of distilled alcoholic liquors, as a common daily drink, does not inevitably tend to destroy the human system. True, there are a few exceptional instances recorded where men after having destroyed the normal functions of their organism, so that all healthy and natural foods are rejected by it, have lived for a time almost wholly upon alcohol itself. But in all cases where its action is favorable, it finds a diseased or unnatural condition to which it adapts itself, like the surgeon's knife to the tumor or to the shattered limb. There are exceptional organisms which prove the rule. But from this circumstance to argue that it is beneficial to the healthy normal state of child or man is like feeding a man upon the drugs of the apothecary, because, as *medicines*, they have been instrumental in restoring healthy digestion to the dyspeptic. I cheerfully grant that there is a large though lessening array of eminent medical authorities, which, while vigorously condemning the use of *distilled liquor*, as a beverage, declares its belief that the *fermented wines* and other mild forms of alcoholic liquor are on the whole beneficial when used in moderate quantities; but I am not dealing with these at all, and reiterate the statement that the medical world is a unit in declaring that the common use of distilled liquors operates as a *poison*, and not as a food, and destroys the mind and body of man.

While conceding that many chemists and physicians are advocates of the moderate use of light wines and fermented drinks, it is only fair, however, to say that I think that the weight of medical opinion based upon the latest scientific investigation and observation is against the position that alcohol, even in fermented forms, ever operates otherwise than as a poison. But this is not important to the argument, for that rests upon the undisputed verdict of the medical world, that "*alcohol except when taken in quite restricted doses is poisonous to a person in health.*"

Dr. Willard Parker, a very eminent name among the physicians of America, writes the present year:

Alcohol has no place in the healthy system, but is an "irritant poison," producing a diseased condition of body and mind.

The International Medical Congress, the highest medical body in the world, held its last session at Philadelphia, in September, 1876, and I find the following in the official report of its proceedings on the 16th of that month:

The following is the report from the section on medicine, on the paper of Dr. E. M. Hunt, on "Alcohol in its therapeutic relations as a food and a medicine."

First. Alcohol is not shown to have a definite food value by any of the usual methods of chemical analysis or physiological investigation.

Second. Its use as a medicine is chiefly as a cardiac (relating to the heart) stimulant, and often admits of substitution.

Third. As a medicine it is not well fitted for self prescription by the laity, and the medical profession is not accountable for such administration or for the enormous evils resulting therefrom.

Fourth. The purity of alcoholic liquors is in general not as well assured as that of articles used for medicine should be. The various mixtures when used as medicine should have definite and known composition, and should not be interchanged promiscuously.

Please note that this supreme authority says that alcohol is not known to have food value and that its principal use as a medicine is to stimulate the heart, not to create power by nutrition, but to use up the capital of the body with unnatural rapidity, and even for this purpose something else might generally be substituted.

I have already cited the Cartor lectures by Dr. Richardson, published this year, by far the most profound publication upon this subject which I have seen. Upon page 86 he gives the details of careful observation and experiment, and says:

Adopting the lowest estimate which has been given of the daily work of the heart, namely, as equal to one hundred and twenty-two tons lifted one foot, the heart during the alcoholic period did daily work in excess equal to lifting fifteen and eight-tenths tons one foot, and in the last two days did extra work to the amount of twenty-four tons lifted as far. * * * It will seem at first sight almost incredible that such an excess of work could be put upon the heart, but it is perfectly

credible when all the facts are known. The heart of an adult man makes, as we see above, seventy-three and fifty-seven-tenths strokes per minute. This number multiplied by sixty for the hour and again by twenty-four for the day would give nearly 106,000 as the number of strokes per day. * * * And speaking generally we may put the average at 100,000 in the entire day. With each of these strokes the two ventricles of the heart, as they contract, lift up into their respective vessels three ounces of blood each, that is to say six ounces with the combined stroke, or 600,000 in the twenty-four hours. The equivalent of work rendered by this simple calculation would be one hundred and sixteen foot-tons, and if we estimate the increase of work induced by alcohol we shall find that four ounces of spirit (daily) increase it one-eighth part, six ounces one-sixth part, and eight ounces one-fourth part.

Upon the "food" question he says, page 100:

Alcohol contains no nitrogen; it has none of the qualities of these structure-building foods; it is incapable of being transformed into any of them; it is therefore not a food in the sense of its being a constructive agent in the building up of the body. In this respect I believe there is now no difference of opinion among those who have most carefully observed the action of alcohol.

Further on he disproves the common notion that alcohol develops an increase of animal heat. In the first stage of its operation it drives the blood to the surface by temporary stimulation of the heart, creating a flush, while the internal heat is being actually diminished, and demonstrates that though in the "first and third stages of alcoholic disturbance there is often muscular excitement which passes for increased muscular power, the muscles being rapidly stimulated into motion by the nervous tumult, yet the muscular power is actually enfeebled."

Discussing the adulteration of alcoholic liquors he says, page 124:

A *bona fide* wine, derived from the fermentation of grapes purely, cannot contain more than 17 per cent. of alcohol; yet our staple wines by an artificial process of fortifying and brandying, which means the adding of spirit, are brought up in sherries to 20 and in ports to even 25 per cent.

But the most startling fact of all given in this connection is this:

The admitted addition of some actively poisonous substances to alcohol, in order to produce a new luxury, is the evil most disastrous. The drink sold under the name of *absinthe* is peculiarly formidable. In this liquor five drachms of the essence of absinthe, or wormwood, are added to one hundred parts of alcohol * * * which has been discovered to exert the most powerful and dangerous action upon the nervous functions. Indeed such are the terrible consequences incident to this agent, that I agree with Dr. Decolme in maintaining that it ought by legal provisions to be forbidden as an article of human consumption in all civilized communities. Until recently absinthe has not been publicly offered for sale in this country on a large scale. But now, unhappily, the poison is openly announced even here and the consumption is on the increase. (Pages 125, 126.)

After demonstrating the effects of alcohol in producing structural disorganization of the body, inflicting fatal disease of every important organ of the body and the overthrow of the mental powers, Professor Richardson proceeds thus; and I call attention to it as bearing upon this proposed amendment, which has special care for generations to come:

The most solemn fact of all bearing upon these mental aberrations produced by alcohol, and upon the physical not less than the mental, is that the mischief inflicted on man by his own act and deed cannot fail to be transferred to those who descend from him and who are thus irresponsibly afflicted. Among the many inscrutable designs of nature none is more manifest than this: that physical vice, like physical feature and physical virtue, descends in line. It is, I say, a solemn reflection for every man and every woman, that whatever we do to ourselves so as to modify our own physical conformation and mental type, for good or for evil, is transmitted to generations that have yet to be. Not one of the transmitted wrongs, physical or mental, is more certainly passed on to those yet unborn than the wrongs which are inflicted by alcohol. We, therefore, who live to reform the present age, in this respect are stretching forth our powers to the next, to purify it, to beautify it, and to lead it toward that millennial happiness and blessedness which in the fullness of time shall visit even the earth, making it, under an increasing light of knowledge, a garden of human delight, a paradise regained.

I trust such an object will not be deemed unworthy of the profound attention of the Congress and people of the United States. He closes thus:

This chemical substance, alcohol, an artificial product, devised by man for his purposes, and in many things that lie outside his organism a useful substance, is neither a food nor a drink suitable for his natural demands. Its application as an agent that shall enter the living organization is properly limited by the learning and skill possessed by the physician—a learning that itself admits of being recast and revised in many important details, and perhaps in principles. If this agent do really for the moment cheer the weary and impart a flush of transient pleasure to the unwearied who crave for mirth, its influence (doubtful even in these modest and moderate degrees) is an infinitesimal advantage by the side of an infinity of evil for which there is no compensation and no human cure.

It is easy to multiply the highest medical authorities and well attested facts in support of the views of these eminent gentlemen. Perhaps it is unnecessary, but I will further trespass upon the indulgence of the House to a limited extent in this direction. I shall do this without much attention to classification, as the bearing of each fact upon the various points of discussion will be sufficiently apparent, and the same fact often bears upon the truth of several propositions. The celebrated Dr. Carpenter, in his work on the use and abuse of alcoholic liquor, says:

The following statement of the result of a whole year's experiment at brickmaking, made by two sets of men—the one working on the abstinent, the other on the moderate system—is given by a gentleman of Uxbridge, England. Out of upward of 23,000,000 of bricks made in 1841, by the largest maker in the neighborhood, the average per man, made by the beer-drinkers in the season, was 760,269, while the average of the teetotallers was 795,409; which is 35,131 in favor of the latter, per man. The highest number made by a beer-drinker was 880,000; by a teetotaler, 890,000. The lowest number made by a beer-drinker was 659,500; the lowest number by a teetotaler was 746,000; leaving 87,000 in favor of the latter. Satisfactory as this account appears, I believe it would have been much more so if the teetotalers could have obtained the whole gang of abstainers, as they were frequently hindered by the drinking of some of the gang; and when the order is thus broken the work cannot go on.

I am informed that the experience of the armies and navies of England and America demonstrate that the soldier or sailor who abstains from the use of alcohol is, as a rule, more vigorous and healthy than the user, braver and more reliable in action, and far more capable of enduring the hardships of war.

Dr. Storer, of Boston, says, alluding to the statements of Dr. Day, superintendent of the Washingtonian Home of Boston:

Reference has been made by the doctor to the dire effects so often seen by medical men in the persons of the children of those addicted to habits of intoxication—epilepsy, idiocy, and insanity, congenital or subsequently developing themselves, with or without any apparent exciting cause. He has not, however, I think, sufficiently held up to the victims of this baleful thirst the terrible curse they thus deliberately entail upon their descendants.

It is hardly necessary to remark that Dr. Storer, the distinguished professor of obstetrics and diseases of women in Berkshire Medical College, is inferior to no other authority upon whatever relates to his own specialty in the practice of the healing art.

The report of the Massachusetts board of State charities for 1866 was prepared by seven gentlemen, three of them physicians, all of them appointed by Governor Andrew, and therefore not likely to be a board of crazy teetotalers. Speaking of "one prolific cause of the vitiation of the human stock," they say:

That prolific cause is the common habit of taking alcohol into the system, usually as the basis of spirits, wine, or beer. * * * The basis being the same in all, the constitutional effects are about the same. The use of alcohol materially modifies a man's bodily condition; and, so far as it affects him individually, it is his own affair; but if it affects also the number and condition of his offspring, that affects society. If its general use does materially influence the number and condition of the dependent and criminal classes, it is the duty of all who have thought and care about social improvement to consider the matter carefully, and it is the special duty of those having official relations with those classes to furnish facts and materials for public consideration. It is well known that alcohol acts unequally upon man's nature; that it stimulates the lower propensities and weakens the higher faculties, * * * and represses the functions which manifest themselves in the higher or human sentiments which result in will. If the blood, highly alcoholized, goes to the brain, its functions become subverted; the man does not know and does not care what he says or does. If this process is often repeated * * * the man is no longer under control of his voluntary power, but has come under the dominion of automatic functions, which are almost as much beyond his control as the beating of his heart. Any morbid condition of body frequently repeated becomes established by habit * * * and makes him more liable to certain diseases, as gout, scrofula, insanity, and the like. This liability or tendency he transmits to his children just as surely as he transmits likeness in form or feature. * * * Now the use of alcohol certainly does induce a morbid condition of body. It is morally certain that the frequent or the habitual overthrow of the conscience and will, or the habitual weakening of them, soon establishes a morbid condition, with morbid appetites and tendencies, and that those appetites and tendencies are surely transmitted to the offspring.

Again, it is admitted that an intemperate mother nurses her babe with alcoholized milk; but it is not enough considered that a father gives to his offspring certain tendencies which lead surely to craving for stimulants. These cravings once indulged grow to a passion, the vehemence of which passes the comprehension of common men.

Among the Greeks the prohibition of intoxicating wines (distilled liquors were unknown) was enforced by the severest penalties. "Plato Aristotle, Plutarch, and others have noticed the hereditary transmission of intemperate propensities, and the legislation that imposed abstinence upon women had unquestionably in view the greater vigor of the offspring, 'healthy minds in a healthy body.' That indulgence in the use of strong drink by expectant mothers would be injurious to them and their offspring was known to the learned and wise among the ancients." "The Romans had a prohibitory law which forbade intoxicating wine, while it allowed the pure juice." (See the very learned treatise of Rev. Dr. William Patton, of New York City, upon Bible wines, published in 1874, for a great mass of valuable information upon this subject.)

Willard Parker, M. D., of New York, in an address to the American Association for the Cure of Inebriates, asks:

What is alcohol? The answer is, a poison. It is so regarded by the best writers and teachers on toxicology. I refer to Orfila, Christisson, and the like, who class it with arsenic, corrosive sublimate, and prussic acid. Like these poisons when introduced into the system, it is capable of destroying life without acting mechanically. Introduced into the system it induces a general disease, as well marked as intermittent fever, small-pox, or lead poison.

And in a public address the same distinguished gentleman declares "that one-third of all the deaths in the city of New York are the result, directly or indirectly, of the use of alcohol; and that within the last thirty-eight years 100,000 persons in that city have died of its use, either by themselves or their parents."

And in a letter to Rev. Dr. Patton, which the latter cites in his "Bible Wines" above referred to, Dr. Parker says:

Alcohol is the one evil genius, whether in wine or ale or whisky, and is killing the race of men. Stay the ravages of this one poison, alcohol, that king of poisons, the mightiest weapon of the devil, and the millennium will soon dawn.

Attributing the fact largely to intoxicating liquors primarily and indirectly, the board of State charities of Pennsylvania state that "in careful breeding of cattle at least 96 per cent. come to maturity, and of horses 95 per cent. in our northern climate, while of the infinitely more precious race of men at least 33 per cent. perish in the bud of infancy or blossom of early youth."

Great God! I stagger in the effort to grasp these statistics of death. Are these the dreams of scientific madmen? Truth is not only stranger than fiction but infinitely more horrible. And the tide of testimony rolls on.

In 1874 Dr. James Edmunds, a very distinguished English physician, delivered a course of lectures upon the medical use of alcohol and

stimulants for women, in New York City, which were published. He says, page 9:

It is admitted by every one that alcohol is the cause of more than half the insanity we have. I am not so familiar with the facts on this subject here as I should naturally be at the other side of the Atlantic. * * * I know this: that Lord Shaftesbury, the chairman of our commission on lunacy in England, has said in a parliamentary report on the subject, that six out of ten lunatics in our asylums are made lunatic by the use of alcohol. It is a fact which cannot be disputed that diseases of the liver, diseases of the lungs, diseases of the tissues of the body, are induced directly by the use of alcohol, and that as a general rule you may say that where you have alcohol used most largely and most frequently, there these diseases and degenerations in the tissues of the body become most marked. I could give you very authoritative facts bearing upon this matter from sources which are not open to the imputation of any kind of moral bias, as the utterances of some of our temperance friends may be open to.

Now recollect that food is that which puts strength into a man and stimulant is that which gets strength out of a man; so that when you want to use stimulant, recollect that you are using that which will exhaust the last particles of strength, with a facility with which your body would not otherwise part with them. If a man takes a pint of brandy what do we see? It intoxicates, it poisons him. Of course you know *intoxicant* is a modification of the Greek word *toxicon*. The man who is intoxicated is poisoned; we simply use a Greek instead of a Saxon word for it. We see a man intoxicated. What are the phenomena we see then? A man lies on his back snoring, helpless, senseless. If you set him up he falls down again like a sack of potatoes. If you try to rouse him, you get nothing out of him but a grunt. Is that the effect of a stimulant, do you think? I should think it is the effect of a paralyzer that you have—mind, and body, and nerve, and muscle all equally and uniformly paralyzed right through. * * * Alcohol in a large dose is a narcotic poison, which paralyzes the body and stupefies the mind. If a man takes a somewhat larger dose, what do you see then? You see that snoring and breathing come to an end—you see that the soft flabby pulsation of the heart ceases; that the spark of life goes out, and the man cannot be resuscitated. In fact there are more men killed, so far as I know English statistics, more men poisoned in that way by alcohol than are poisoned by all other poisons put together. We have a great horror of arsenic and fifty other things; the fact is that all these other things are a mere bagatelle in relation to the most direct, absolute, immediate, and certain poisonings which are caused by alcohol.

Colonel J. G. Dudley, of New York City, has published a valuable pamphlet reviewing this subject and carefully collating the opinions of the leading medical writers of the last fifty or seventy-five years, such as Orfila, Christisson, Dr. Taylor, Pereira, Professor Binz, Dr. Lallemand, Perrin, Dr. Willard Parker, Professor Edmund A. Parkes, Professor Duroy, Dumorel, Magnus, Dunglison, Dr. James Edmunds, Powell, Professor N. S. Davis, Dermarquay, Wetherbee, Burns, Dickinson, and others, all of whom agree in deciding that alcohol is an *acrid poison*.

Take now the following table from Neison's Vital Statistics, which Professor Parkes adopts and indorses in his great work on hygiene, page 270. These deductions were drawn from observations upon the lives of three hundred and fifty-seven persons:

A temperate person's chance of living is—	An intemperate person's chance of living is—
At 20.....44.2 years.	At 20.....15.6 years.
30.....35.5 years.	30.....13.8 years.
40.....28.8 years.	40.....11.6 years.
50.....21.25 years.	50.....10.8 years.
60.....14.285 years.	60.....8.9 years.

Whatever else the American Congress and people may disagree upon I think it will generally be conceded that life-insurance companies know what they are about.

Take now the following tables upon the basis of which they do business, and which are unquestionably as reliable as the keenest observation continued for many years can construct. The first table is prepared by Dr. Edward Jarvis, a distinguished American statistician.

Ages of persons.	Deaths in 100,000.		Comparative rate of mortality.	
	Intemperate.	Temperate.	Intemperate.	Others.
15 to 20 years.....	1,342	730	18	10
20 to 30 years.....	4,953	974	51	10
30 to 40 years.....	4,620	1,110	42	10
40 to 50 years.....	5,992	1,452	41	10
50 to 60 years.....	6,418	2,254	29	10
60 to 90 years.....	46,174	33,260	13	10

Comparative rate of deaths in equal numbers of intemperate and temperate persons of all ages, the same year.....	32	10
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The following is from Carpenter on Physiology. It compares four general insurance companies with one temperance provident institution. And it should be noted that this is a comparison of teetotalers on the one hand with teetotalers and moderate or temperate drinkers combined on the other:

	Policies issued.	Number of deaths.	Equal to—
Company A.....	944	14	45 per thousand.
Company B.....	1,901	27	14 per thousand.
Company C.....	838	11	13 per thousand.
Company D.....	2,470	65	26 per thousand.
Temperance provident institution.....	1,596	12	7½ per thousand.

The first table shows an average mortality more than three times as large among the intemperate as among the temperate, and the

other more than two and one-half times larger in the general companies than in the temperance institution.

Dr. Carpenter also indorses a certificate, of which the following is one paragraph, which he says was signed by more than two thousand physicians of all grades and degrees, from the court physicians and leading metropolitan surgeons to the humble country practitioner:

We the undersigned are of opinion—

First. That a very large proportion of human misery, including poverty, disease, and crime, is induced by the use of alcoholic or fermented liquors as beverages.

The evidence of this character is entirely inexhaustible, and I close it with the following "declaration" by the uncontradicted voice of the medical profession of New York City and vicinity:

MEDICAL DECLARATION.

1. In view of the alarming prevalence and ill-effects of intemperance, with which none are so familiar as members of the medical profession, and which have called forth from eminent English physicians the voice of warning to the people of Great Britain, concerning the use of alcoholic beverages, we, the undersigned, members of the medical profession of New York and vicinity, unite in the declaration that we believe alcohol should be classed with other powerful drugs; that, when prescribed medicinally, it should be with conscientious caution and a sense of grave responsibility.

2. We are of opinion that the use of alcoholic liquor as a beverage is productive of a large amount of physical disease; that it entails diseased appetites upon offspring; and that it is the cause of a large percentage of the crime and pauperism of our cities and country.

3. We would welcome any judicious and effective legislation—State and national—which should seek to confine the traffic in alcohol to the legitimate purposes of medical and other sciences, art, and mechanism.

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Willard Parker, M. D., ex-president Academy of Medicine.

A. Clark, M. D., professor College of Physicians and Surgeons and senior physician Bellevue Hospital.

James Anderson, M. D., No. 30 University Place, ex-president Academy of Medicine and president Physicians' Mutual Aid Association.

E. R. Peaslee, M. D., ex-president Academy of Medicine, New York.

C. R. Agnew, M. D., ex-president Medical Society of the State of New York.

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While there is a large array of eminent medical authorities which incline to the belief that the moderate use of *fermented* liquors is not injurious and is often beneficial to health, yet the concurring sentiment of the medical world is against the use of *distilled* alcoholic beverages. But the weight of the latest and best medical and scientific opinion largely preponderates in favor of the position that alcohol is simply a poison, and should never be introduced to the human organism even in the forms of fermentation except as an antidote for disease, like arsenic, strychnine, prussic acid, or any other powerful but poisonous agency. I do not propose to enter this field of discussion so far as the light domestic wines and drinks of the people are concerned. It is not essential to the grounds of my argument in support of the proposed amendment. It is only just, however, that the position of the medical profession upon the influence of alcohol in any form of administration upon the human system should be fairly stated, and, if in so doing it shall have appeared that the preponderance of opinion is against the use of *fermented* as well as *distilled* liquors, it is no fault of mine. It will strengthen the argument against the stronger and more concentrated poison, if it shall be found or believed that fermented liquors contain enough of the pernicious spirit of wine, which one of Shakespeare's immortal characters stigmatizes as "*devil*," to endanger the physical, mental, and moral organism of those who indulge in their habitual use.

FACTS AND STATISTICS FROM THE CENSUS AND OTHER SOURCES, MOSTLY OFFICIAL.

I now desire to present in the best manner I can a statement of facts bearing upon the effect of the manufacture and use of intoxicating liquors on the wealth, industries, and productive powers of the nation; also upon its ignorance, pauperism, and crime. I have endeavored to authenticate every statement by careful inquiry. The information is drawn from the census returns, from records of the Departments of Government, reports of State authorities, declarations from prominent statisticians and responsible gentlemen in different parts of the country. Much of it is to be found, with a great deal more of similar matter, in a very valuable book published the present year. The author is William Hargreaves, M. D., of Philadelphia. No one who has not fought with figures, like old Paul with the beasts at Ephesus, knows how it taxes the utmost powers of man to classify, condense, and present intelligibly to the mind the mathematical or statistical demonstration of these tremendous social and economic facts. The truths they teach involve the fate of modern civilization.

In 1870 the tax collected by the Internal Revenue Department was upon 72,425,353 gallons of proof spirits and 6,081,520 barrels of fermented liquors. Commissioner Delano estimates the consumption of distilled spirits in 1869 at 80,000,000 gallons. By the census returns June 1, 1860, there were produced in the United States 90,412,581 gallons of domestic spirits—and of course this was consumed, with large amounts imported besides—but there are very large items which escape the official enumeration. These have been carefully estimated as follows:

	Gallons.
Domestic liquors evading tax and imported smuggled, at least.....	5,000,000
Domestic wines.....	10,000,000
Domestic wines made on farms.....	3,092,330
Domestic wines made and used in private families.....	1,000,000
Dilutions of liquors paying tax by dealers.....	7,500,000
	26,592,330

This amount added to the total produced in 1860 would be 107,004,911; added to amount on which was collected tax in 1870 would be 99,017,683.

It is well known that the great mass of alcoholic liquor is consumed as a beverage, and it will fall below the fact to place the amount paid for it at retail by the American drinker at 75,000,000 gallons yearly. But take the very modest estimate of Dr. Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, who makes the following estimate of the sales of liquors in the fiscal year ending June 1, 1871:

Whisky, (alone).....	60,000,000 gallons at \$6, at retail.....	\$360,000,000
Imported spirits.....	2,500,000 gallons at \$10, at retail.....	25,000,000
Imported wine.....	10,700,000 gallons at \$5, at retail.....	53,500,000
Ale, beer, and porter.....	6,500,000 gallons at \$20 a bbl. at retail.....	130,000,000
Native wines, brandies, cordials, estimated.....		31,500,000
Total.....		600,000,000

I am satisfied that this is much below the real amount, but it is enough.

This is one-seventh the value of all our manufactures for that year, more than one-fourth that of farm productions, betterments, and stock, as shown by the census.

Dr. Hargreaves estimates the retail liquor bill of 1871 at \$680,036,042. In 1872, as shown by the internal-revenue returns, there was a total of domestic and foreign liquors shown into the hands of the American people of 337,288,066 gallons, the retail cost of which at the estimated prices of Dr. Young is \$735,720,048. The total of liquors paying tax from 1860 to 1872—thirteen years—was 2,762,926,066 gallons, costing the consumer \$6,780,161,805. During several of these years the Government was largely swindled out of the tax, so that no mortal knows how far the truth lies beyond these startling aggregates.

Dr. Young estimates the cost of liquors in 1867 at the same as in 1871—\$600,000,000—and exclaims: "It would pay for 100,000,000 barrels of flour, averaging two and one-half barrels to every man, woman, and child in the country.

Such facts might well transform the mathematician into an exclamation point. Dr. Hargreaves, who goes into all the minutiae of the demonstration, dealing, however, only with bureau returns, declares that the annual consumption of distilled spirits in the United States is not less than 100,000,000 gallons annually, and this makes a very small allowance for "crooked whisky." Take now Dr. Young's moderate estimate of \$600,000,000 annually, and relying upon the official records of the country, and in sixteen years we have destroyed in drink \$9,600,000,000—more than four times the amount of the national debt, and once and a half times the whole cost of the war of the rebellion to all sections of the country, while the loss of life, health, spiritual force, and moral power to the people was beyond comparison greater. The lowest estimate I have seen of the annual loss of life directly from the use of intoxicating liquor is 60,000, or 960,000 during the period above mentioned; more than three times the whole loss of the North by battle and disease in the war, as shown by the official returns.

The assessed value of all the real estate in the United States is \$9,914,780,825; of personal, \$4,264,205,907. In twenty-five years we drink ourselves out of the value of our country, personal property and all.

The census shows that in 1870 the State of New York spent for liquors \$106,590,000; more than two-fifths of the value of products of agriculture and nearly one-seventh the value of all the manufactures

and nearly two-thirds of the wages paid for both agriculture and manufactures, the liquor bill being little less than twice the receipts of her railroads. The liquor bill of Pennsylvania in 1870 was \$65,075,000; of Illinois, \$42,825,000; Ohio, \$58,845,000; Massachusetts, \$25,195,000; New Hampshire, \$5,800,000; Maine, where the prohibitory law is better enforced than anywhere else, \$4,215,000, although Maine has twice the population of New Hampshire.

Dr. Hargreaves says that there was expended for intoxicating drinks in—

1869.....	\$693,999,509
1870.....	619,425,110
1871.....	680,036,042
1872.....	735,726,048
Total.....	2,729,186,709
Annual average.....	682,296,677

And he says the average is larger since 1872, exceeding \$700,000,000.

Each family by the census averages 5.09 persons, and we spend for liquor at the rate of \$81.74 yearly for each. The loss to the nation in perverted labor is very great. In 1872 there were 7,276 licensed wholesale liquor establishments and 161,144 persons licensed to sell at retail. It is said that there are as many more unlicensed retail liquor shops. All these places of traffic must employ at least half a million of men. There were then 3,132 distilleries, which would employ certainly five men each—say, 15,660. The brewers' congress in 1874 said that there were employed in their business 11,698. There would be miscellaneous employed about breweries and distilleries 10,000; in selling, say, 500,000. In all, say, 550,000 able-bodied men, who, so far as distilled liquors are concerned at least, constitute a standing army constantly destroying the American people. They create more havoc than an opposing nation which should maintain a hostile force of half a million armed men constantly making war against us upon our own soil. The temple of this Janus is always open. Why should we thus persevere in self-destruction?

There are 600,000 habitual drunkards in the United States. If they lose half their time it would be a loss of \$150,000,000 to the nation in productive power and in wages and wealth to both the nation and themselves every year.

Dr. Hargreaves has constructed the following table:

The yearly loss of time and industry of 545,624 men employed in liquor-making and selling.....	\$272,812,000
Loss of time and industry of 600,000 drunkards.....	150,000,000
Loss of time of 1,404,323 male tipplers.....	146,849,592
Total.....	568,861,592

And he adds that investigation will show this large aggregate is far below the true loss.

By this same process 40,000,000 bushels of nutritious grain is annually destroyed, equal to 600,000,000 four-pound loaves; about 80 loaves for each family in the country.

Dr. Hitchcock, president of Michigan State board of health, estimates the annual loss of productive life by reason of premature deaths produced by alcohol at 1,127,000 years, and that there are constantly sick or disabled from its use 98,000 persons in this country.

Assuming the annual producing power of an able-bodied person to be \$500 value, and this annual loss of life would otherwise be producing, the national loss is the immense sum of..... \$612,510,000 00
Add to this the losses by the misdirected industry of those engaged in the manufacture and sale; loss of one-half the time of the 600,000 drunkards and of the tipplers, as their number is estimated by Dr. Hargreaves..... \$568,861,592 00

And we have.....	1,181,371,592 00
The grain, &c., destroyed.....	36,000,000 00
	1,217,371,592 00

Dr. Hitchcock estimates the number of insane, made so annually, at 9,338, or loss in effective life of 98,259 years, at \$500 per year.....	49,129,500 00
Number of idiots from same cause, an annual loss of 319,908 years.....	159,954,000 00
	1,426,455,092 00

Deduct receipts of internal-revenue tax, (year 1875).....	\$61,225,995 53
Receipts from about 500,000 State licenses, at \$100.....	50,000,000 00
	111,225,995 53

Annual loss to the nation of production.....	1,315,229,096 47
Annual value of all labor in the United States, as per census of 1870.....	1,263,984,003 00

Losses from alcohol in excess of wages of labor yearly.....	51,245,093 47
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This calculation includes nothing for interest upon capital invested, for care of the sick, insane, idiotic—it allows alcohol credit for revenue paid on all which is used for legitimate purposes. In England

the capital invested in liquor business is \$585,000,000, or £117,000,000. It was proved by the liquor dealers before the committee of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1867 that the capital invested in the business in Boston was at least \$100,000,000, and in the whole country it cannot be less than \$1,000,000,000, or ten times the amount invested in Boston. The annual value of imported liquors is about \$80,000,000. It may be that the above estimate of losses yearly to the nation is too high. Perhaps \$500 is more than the average gross earnings of an able-bodied man, and there may be other errors of less consequence. But any gentleman is at liberty to divide and subdivide the dreadful aggregate as often and as long as he pleases, and then I would ask him what good reason has he to give why the nation should lose *anything* from these causes.

PAUPERISM.

I cannot detain the House with full statistics from the various States in regard to the pauperism occasioned by alcohol, but not less than 130,000 widows and orphans are left such in our country annually by liquor-drinkers, and from two-thirds to four-fifths of the inmates of our poor-houses are sent there by drink.

CRIME.

The statistics of crime are even more astounding. In the report of the United States Commissioner of Education for 1871, page 541, I find this statement: "The fourth fact is, that from 80 to 90 per cent. of our criminals connect their courses of crime with intemperance. Of the 14,315 inmates of the Massachusetts prisons, 12,396 are reported to have been intemperate, or 84 per cent." Ninety-three per cent. of those confined in Deer Island house of industry are confined for crimes connected with liquor. "In the New Hampshire prison sixty-five out of ninety-one admit themselves to have been intemperate. Reports from every State, county, and municipal prison in Connecticut made in 1871 show that more than 90 per cent. had been in habits of drink by their own admission." The warden of the Rhode Island State prison estimates 90 per cent. of his prisoners as drinkers. These relate to those who have been guilty of the more serious offenses, not mere every-day arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

The report of the board of State charities of Pennsylvania for 1871 says, page 89:

The most prolific source of disease, poverty, and crime observing men will acknowledge is intemperance.

Mr. William J. Mullen, the well-known and highly esteemed prison agent, in his report for 1870 says:

An evidence of the bad effects of this unholy business may be seen in the fact that there have been thirty-four murders within this city (Philadelphia) during the last year alone, each one of which was traceable to intemperance, and one hundred and twenty-one assaults for murder proceeding from the same cause. Of over 38,000 arrests in our city within the year, 75 per cent. were caused by intemperance. Of 18,305 persons committed to our prison within the year, more than two-thirds were the consequence of intemperance.

Judge Allison, in a speech delivered in Philadelphia in 1872, says:

In our criminal courts we can trace four-fifths of the crimes that are committed to the influence of rum. There is not one case in twenty where a man is tried for his life in which rum is not the direct or indirect cause of the murder.

AND PHILADELPHIA

is the city of brotherly love. She is excelled by no large city in the world in all the elements and evidences of enlightened Christian civilization. She has immortalized herself in our centennial year by a queenly majesty of municipal deportment and a magnificence of patriotic hospitality which are a source of love and pride to her countrymen and have won for her the cordial and unstinted admiration of mankind. And it is a delightful relief for my aching head, as I copy and compile these statistics of damnation, to record the illuminating and illustrative fact that on those centennial grounds, from which intoxicating liquors were rigidly excluded, and where the æsthetic and diviner cravings of humanity were fed as from the gardens of God, among all the millions who wandered through that world of the last and highest results of civilization on earth, not one arrest was made for intoxication during the whole term of the exhibition. The infinite significance of that philosophy which not only demands prohibitory laws to restrain evil, but also the provision of food for the mind and stimulants to all the innocent, enlarging, and ennobling tendencies of the soul, could not be more strikingly illustrated and enforced.

Mr. Speaker, the records of New York, with her more than ten thousand liquor shops, one-half of which are unlicensed, and which Mr. Oliver Dyer says would line both sides of a street running from the Battery out eight miles into Westchester County, having, by the report of Superintendent Kennedy, made some years since, an average of one hundred and thirty-four visits each daily, with 50,844 arrests for intoxication and disorderly conduct in the single year 1868, and with 98,861 arrests for crimes of every description, nine-tenths of which were the result of drink; all these I have examined, but I have no heart to dwell upon them. I cannot endure their longer contemplation. The mathematics of this infinite evil are only paralleled by the tremendous calculations of astronomy, and as I quit the appalling theme I feel as though I had been calculating eclipses on the firmament of the pit.

If we can do no more for this agonized land, groaning and traveling in despair, than to institute the commission of inquiry into the statistical evidences which are waiting everywhere for proper authen-

tication, and a bill for which, having passed the Senate, reposes in the embrace of a committee of this House, we shall have accomplished *something* for which the ages to come will rise up to bless our memory; for I sincerely believe that nothing is required to work out our salvation from the great evil which we are considering but authentic knowledge, generally diffused among the people. In the pressure of the momentous affairs by which we are surrounded, I have not been able to summarize and classify as I would otherwise have done this statement of such facts as appear to me to be derived from reliable sources; but I have done the best I could, hoping that abler minds will turn their attention to the subject and that Congress will no longer neglect to institute official inquiries, with a view to such ultimate legal action as may arrest an evil which, if not arrested, will go far to destroy the American people.

BEARING OF THE SUBJECT UPON THE EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.

Some paper has sneeringly alluded to this proposed amendment as a measure of temperance reform for posterity. Chiefly so it is; and all the voices of humanity cry out for its adoption. All thinking men admit that the condition of posterity depends upon intelligence and virtue, and these are transmitted and developed by the educational institutions and processes of the country, of which by far the most important is the common school; and over that alone has the Government any control. Contrast for a moment the means of education in virtue and intelligence with those which exist for the promotion of vice and crime and misery in this country, and then let those sneer who will at a measure which aims to save posterity from the fate which, if there is no reform, will overtake us in national life, just as surely as the time finally comes when the individual inebriate, whether in the horrors of delirium or the stupidity of the consumed sot, drops into the tomb of despair.

The census of 1870 shows that there are in the United States 141,629 schools, with 221,042 teachers and 7,209,938 pupils who attend in the aggregate—the average is less—costing \$95,402,826. Of these, 125,059 are public schools, with 183,198 teachers, 6,228,060 pupils, costing \$64,030,673 yearly.

There are 12,955,443 between the ages of five and eighteen years who should be at school, leaving 4,845,505 who do not attend at all. About 740,000 of these are engaged in labor of some kind; but there must be more than 3,000,000 who do not go to school at all. Dr. Hargreaves says that ninety-nine hundredths of them are children of the intemperate, and he makes the following tabular statement showing the relative efficiency of the "two educational systems" as they are operated in Pennsylvania, whose condition is not discreditable in comparison with the country at large:

EDUCATION IN KNOWLEDGE AND VIRTUE.		EDUCATION IN IMMORALITY AND VICE.	
Schools, colleges, &c., in Pennsylvania.....	16,090	Drinking-places in Pennsylvania.....	23,606
Professors and teachers.....	18,783	Persons employed in liquor shops.....	45,490
Pupils and students, &c., in regular attendance.....	542,076	Tippers and drunkards.....	802,604
Cost for educational purposes in Pennsylvania.....	\$8,399,723	Direct cost of liquors in Pennsylvania.....	\$80,000,000

More than nine times as much money spent to destroy as there is to save "posterity" by these two systems. And again he says:

Though within the last twenty years our teachers have increased from 25 to 30 per cent. and pupils attending school more than 50 per cent., yet crime has increased more than 60 per cent.

Rather a hard look for "posterity," and if there is no change "posterity" better not be there.

RIGHT AND NECESSITY OF LEGISLATION.

The right of Government to legislate upon the subject of intemperance has been strongly denied, but the absolute necessity of prohibition or regulation of the traffic in intoxicating drinks has been demonstrated in every civilized country where their use has unfortunately become prevalent, and the statute-books of England and America, for two centuries at least, bear constant witness to the exercise of that power. The question has been raised and settled in the Supreme Court of the United States and by the highest tribunals in almost every State of the Union, if not in all. It is too late to deny the power, the right, and the necessity of such legislation. It is only a question of the jurisdiction by which it shall be enacted and the extent to which it shall be carried.

In this connection I wish to call attention to a fallacy which exists in the minds of many. It is assumed by the advocates in the traffic of intoxicating liquors that there is a distinction between the right of Government to enact legislation *totally* and *partially* prohibitory. Government, it is said, may *license* and *regulate* but may not *prohibit*. But there is no such distinction in reason at all. The power to *partially* prohibit by *license*—which is prohibition so far as it restricts at all—is the same power and stands upon the same ground; that is, the obligation to promote the general welfare—as that to prohibit absolutely. A license to one man to make or sell ardent spirits is an absolute prohibition to all the rest of the community to do so at all. The advocates of the license and regulation of the traffic have no logical grounds upon which to object to absolute prohibition, if necessity requires. It is only a question of *degree*. The universal sense of mankind has passed that point where it is necessary to demonstrate the *right* to prohibit absolutely and *totally*. There is in fact no difference between

license and prohibition as a principle. Prohibition is never held to extend beyond those uses which are demonstrably injurious to society. For all necessary and beneficial purposes prohibitory laws permit or license the traffic. I think this view of the subject important and a complete reply to those who claim that the evil should be licensed and regulated, at the same time that they hold the total prohibition to be a violation of inalienable right and the enactment of a sumptuary law. The one is as much a sumptuary law and a violation of inalienable right as the other, and no more so. If this is true, and I am not able to see wherein it is false, there is an end of the argument between the advocates of license and prohibition as to the right of such legislation, for they stand upon common ground, and there is no logical position for those who controvert the justice of prohibitory laws, so called, but that of those who advocate the unrestricted right to manufacture and sell intoxicating liquors to everybody for all purposes; and that ground has not been held by any court for generations to my knowledge.

Alcohol has its uses. It is a necessity in the arts. It is invaluable for many medicinal purposes, and as such is entitled to protection as property. But on the other hand it is armed with fatal capacity to destroy. It is a Pandora's-box of evils. In its peculiarly fatal form, that of distillation, which is a concentrated death, it was unknown for fifty-five hundred years of the world's history, and mankind were the better for their ignorance. The fruit of this tree of knowledge has been death. During the last three centuries what is known as ardent spirits with us, and the immense and dreadful curses which grow out of their use, have gradually arisen. They have the power of perverting the natural instincts and tastes of both body and mind, and to recreate man into the slave of perverted appetites, having insatiable, consuming, uncontrollable, devilish power. The image of God becomes dangerous to society as well as to himself, whether as a maniac or as a criminal, and it is this consequence of the use of intoxicating liquors which the laws have constantly, but imperfectly, undertaken to control for many years; nothing more.

This amendment proposes to extend over the national domain the protection of a constitutional inhibition of the destructive tendencies of liquors when made and used for purposes which have been proved to be detrimental to society, and which many of the States of the Union have endeavored vainly to restrict and destroy.

Nothing but a general law can be efficient. That has been demonstrated by experience. While one State prohibits, another manufactures and encourages. The appetite already exists. It increases and even becomes hereditary. More than one hundred and sixty thousand saloons and tippling-places educate the children of America in habits of intoxication, and the appetite will crush the imaginary lines which State legislation erects against the introduction of this evil merchandise, even as the billows of the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone might be supposed to bury and consume the paper on which that legislation is written. The manufacture and the appetite act and react upon each other. The demand creates the supply, and constantly cries out "Give! Give!" The supply or manufacture is thus stimulated and perpetuated. It will always continue unless stopped by the union of persuasion and compulsion, because of its lucrative nature, and because the appetite for strong drink when once established lives with an infernal immortality through successive generations of men. Thus it is that the necessity of legal enactment is apparent. True that behind legal enactments, as in all other cases where public evils and crimes are prohibited by law, must be public opinion, which is the basis of all law in a free country where the people rule, and public opinion is the creature of experience, argument, discussion, and personal appeal—in short, of "moral suasion," as these agencies are called in their application to the subject of intemperate vice in the use of spirituous liquors. "Moral suasion" must precede the law, and accompany and assist in its enforcement. They are allies. The one grows out of the other just as the law against theft grows out of the universal sentiment of mankind that theft is wrong and a public evil which must be prevented by the forces of society.

Laws to protect society against intoxication inevitably grow out of moral suasion, if there is enough of it to arouse the general conscience and the intelligent apprehension of the people to the enormous losses and wrongs inflicted by alcohol upon society at large. Thus it is that the call for more of moral suasion and less of law is a contradiction of terms. These forces are in harmony like a father and son in a partnership; the law steps in and enlarges and perpetuates the business which moral suasion has established after years of indefatigable industry upon the platform, through the press, and by private solicitation and appeal. And for any person to cry out against a law against the use of intoxicating liquors in society which can never have been enacted at all but in consequence of moral suasion, and say that it injures the cause because you cannot compel men to do right against their will, is to say that all crime and every public evil shall go free of the law; not only that, but that society shall abandon all conservative and preventive means for the protection of those who come after us; that not only shall the law abandon the present but the rising generation, and in fact consistency will require that in the end moral suasion itself must be abandoned, since its inevitable result is a formal embodiment of its teachings in general law, as soon as it has produced a strong public sentiment upon which law can rest—and which will enforce the law.

I have already asked attention to the facts which as I think demonstrate that the unrestricted use and effect of distilled spirits constitute public evils of such a nature as to not only justify but compel the interposition of the law; just now I wish to confine attention to the necessity of

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

if we would reach the evil effectively.

It is evident in the first place that the intense thirst or appetite of the country will lead to the manufacture and transportation of alcohol for the purpose of its gratification. If the production is suppressed everywhere else in the whole country, still in a single one of the smallest States where the manufacture might be allowed, (and the temptation to permit the manufacture in small and isolated localities would be greatly increased in the proportion that the concentration of the business made its existence profitable to the State for purposes of taxation and otherwise,) the materials being transported, as they would be from other States, the entire supply of all kinds of distilled spirits for the whole country could easily be furnished. The manufacture might be localized, but it would still exist, and all the efforts of State legislation elsewhere would thus be substantially thwarted.

Again, supposing that every State and Territory in the country should suppress the manufacture, and importation from abroad should continue, the evil would remain the same; and we should only have transferred the manufacture, with the immense capital engaged in it, to a foreign country to which we should first export our corn and rye and wheat to be returned in the form of imported liquors to the dry throats of American consumers. Thus we should retain the evil after depriving ourselves of the revenues derived from it. Now, since State legislation cannot interfere with the manufacture outside its own limits, nor perhaps within its own limits for exportation to other States, and as commerce, alike domestic and foreign, is controlled by the General Government, it is apparent that any legal enactment which goes to the root of the matter must be national in its scope and character. So far as the exportation to other countries is concerned, while I do not say that it could not be still carried on without great evil to our own people, aside from the waste of material and the perversion of capital and labor from useful purposes, yet to continue to poison mankind at large with what we had prohibited to ourselves would be like peddling off to our neighbors the contaminated and fatal garments which we might have had left after the small-pox or yellow fever had run through our own family.

As a means of suppression, the power to arrest the article *in transitu* is hardly less important than that to prevent the manufacture and sale; but this power can never be effectively exercised so long as the United States protects the transportation of ardent spirits to the same extent as other forms of property from one part of the country to another. Experience has demonstrated the impossibility of prevention when there is a chance to procure and while all the innumerable avenues of transportation are open.

Again, the power to control the manufacture and sale and use of distilled alcoholic liquors is to be found under the head of the police power of government, as it is called, which is vested primarily in the several States; and in order that this power be exercised by the nation at large, except in the District of Columbia and the Territories, the Constitution must first be amended so as to give the national Government the right to co-operate with the States in the enforcement of that power for the restriction of this traffic. There is no valid objection to the enlargement or change of national jurisdiction in this respect, as will appear from an inspection of the Constitution as it now stands. The power already exists over the internal police of the States so far as to protect alcohol as property for all purposes for which it can be manufactured and transported. The Constitution now interferes with the internal police of every State which may desire to banish liquor from its borders for the public good, by protecting every other State which sees fit to encourage the traffic in the production and transportation of this substance as a commodity of legitimate commerce, and compels each State to allow its importation in bulk from foreign countries and other States, and when once within the territorial limits of a State you can no more prevent its distribution through the dram-shop than you can arrest the progress of the storm by a geographical line. So it is that the Constitution already does interfere in the most potent and specific manner with the internal police of the States upon this all important subject.

Thus it appears, first, that the evil can only be effectually reached by national legislation, and, second, that such legislation must be of a constitutional character. It further appears that this is the assertion of no new power over the internal police of the States. It is only a modification for the general welfare of a power already possessed by the national Government, which is now being exercised to the destruction of the efforts of the States to extirpate a prolific source of pauperism, crime, and death. The Constitution of the United States, as it now is and has been from the beginning, is a law for the unrestricted manufacture, sale, importation, exportation, and internal transportation of intoxicating liquors. It is the great legal fortress of intemperance in this country to-day. It is not a blank upon this subject. It is not even a mere license law. But by its recognition of alcohol as property, which may be made and used and carried and protected for all purposes in the national domain; by its protection of alcohol as an imported article in the ports and in the Territories of the nation and

by its practical nullification of State laws, enabling the citizens of one State to erect a public bar protected by the supreme law of the land along every inch of the boundaries of a sister State which may be struggling to suppress the evil, by smuggling strong liquors with impunity across the boundaries of States, and even carrying them everywhere under the Stars and Stripes, protected if need be by the Army of the Union, in these ways the Constitution of the United States is now the great almighty obstacle in the way of the temperance reform in this country.

THAT CONSTITUTION OUGHT IN THIS RESPECT TO BE CHANGED.

Can it be changed? That is the question, and there is but one answer. *It must be done.* No such word as *fail* should be allowed in the vocabulary of patriotism. But how? It can only be done by public opinion. Intelligence, conscience, and common sense are the foundations of sound public opinion; and they are the agencies which must be relied upon to effect the proposed change in the Constitution of the nation. It must be based upon the intelligent demand of three-fourths of the States in this Union. How can that public sentiment be created? First, there must be an intelligent apprehension of the extent of the evil to be remedied, and that the nation as such is concerned in it. Second, there must be a practical measure proposed, wise and just and efficient, upon which the efforts of the people can be concentrated. That measure must be radical in its nature, but it must not ignore existing rights nor violate the public faith, nor assail the personal character of those who are engaged in what the nation recognizes, and has recognized from the beginning, as a legitimate business and source of revenue to the coffers of the country. If the nation has traded in its own destruction it must itself wear the hood of shame. That measure cannot destroy property rights vested in the public faith without compensation or without giving ample time for the diversion of capital to other and less pernicious industries.

THE SLAVE TRADE

was abolished by a constitutional provision, which, in form, gave it protection for nearly twenty years. If it had been proposed to make that provision operative at once the Constitution itself never would have been adopted by the American people. That measure must interfere as little as possible with the internal affairs of the States, leaving to them the enforcement of special laws within their own borders subject to the general constitutional restriction. And, finally, in order to have practical value, it must be one which, appealing to the intelligence and patriotism of all classes in the whole country, will have some rational chance of adoption by the widely diversified interests, prejudices, and sentiments of this vast nation, and of incorporation into the supreme law of the land. Such a measure I have endeavored to devise, and, although it may be full of imperfections, I have felt some hope that it would turn the attention of greater powers to the subject, and that the eminent gentlemen who have charge of it would mature some plan for the suppression of this national crime and shame, through a constitutional inhibition. I desire to call specific attention to those features of this proposed amendment to the Constitution which have commended themselves to my own judgment, and which I have thought would strike the public mind with some force.

LEADING FEATURES OF THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

First, it is a proposed *constitutional amendment*, and not a measure of proposed legislation by Congress under the Constitution as it now is. I think I have already said enough to show that whatever the nation does to facilitate the suppression of the evils perpetrated by alcohol must be accomplished by a change in the Constitution itself.

TIME.

Second, the *time* when the first clause shall take effect is so far in the future that vested rights will not suffer at all; certainly not essentially. Notice of a quarter of a century is sufficient to every manufacturer to turn his attention to other and less harmful pursuits. It is longer than our fathers gave to the merchant marine of the country to remove its capital from the slave trade, even if ratified at once, and ten years are given whenever ratification may take place. This will enable every man to wear out his still or convert his machinery to some beneficial purpose. It will cover the average period of business life for this entire generation, and I doubt whether there is a distiller in the world who desires that his son should follow the pursuit in which he himself feels compelled to remain, and the immediate destruction of which would reduce his family to beggary. Capital invested in the wholesale and import trade could be very easily diverted in other directions at much shorter notice, while the retailer only requires time to sell out his stock on hand.

I am persuaded that great injustice is often done in public discussions of this subject by the wholesale denunciations and uncharitable, not to say unchristian and even brutal, epithets which are hurled at the large number of American citizens who are engaged in one branch or another of the liquor business. They are men like ourselves, oftentimes better than those who assail them, and nothing is gained by the effort to reform individuals by lectures which would disgrace a fish-woman, or to carry great public measures by scurrilous attacks upon men who follow an avocation which, however hostile to the interests of mankind, is yet entrenched in the Constitution of our country—a Constitution sanctioned by the names of Washington, Franklin, and Madison, and by virtue of the broad provisions of which we derive

the power to attack our fellow-men with a license of the tongue almost as pernicious to the public welfare as the license of the traffic in rum. I am satisfied that very large numbers of men whose interests are bound up in the liquor traffic would themselves gladly co-operate, if they were not repelled as criminals, with the most ultra advocates of the temperance cause in some broad measure which, while it will enable them to avoid pecuniary ruin, will, at the same time, protect the coming generations from the storm of fire and brimstone which is pelting ours like that which fell upon Sodom and Gomorrah and left them at the bottom of the Dead Sea.

THE CONSUMER.

Again, the *consumer*, he who complains that you assault his manhood, his personal liberty, that you lock up his mouth with a sumptuary law, that you trample upon his God-given freedom, when you deprive him of his rum, whisky, brandy, and gin, when you interfere with his right to get drunk, to be drunk, and to help others to be drunk like himself, even this man cannot complain, for before the year 1900 he will be in his grave. And I have never yet seen the *son* even who wanted to transmit his right to be destroyed by strong drink to his son. There is hardly a victim of intemperance on this continent to-day who will not vote to save his son from the dreadful appetite which chains him to his fate. The parental sentiment of the country will cry out for this amendment and the instincts of human nature will crowd to the ballot-boxes of the land to save the children of the ages to come. I firmly believe that if Congress will only give the American people the opportunity to act on this proposed amendment, it would win upon a popular vote after two years' discussion.

But there is no form in which the appeal can be made but by the submission of an amendment from the National Legislature to the States at large, and why should not the opportunity be given and the result left with the people themselves?

The importation of liquors is now the subject of treaty stipulation with France and other countries, but we have the unquestionable right to abrogate these treaties after reasonable notice. Every nation has this right, and I allude to it only because I have heard the existence of these treaties suggested as an obstacle to the adoption of the amendment.

Again, this resolution proposes to prevent the

MANUFACTURE.

I think it is apparent that there can be no permanent temperance reform in this country so long as the manufacture is free.

I am not aware of the existence of any law in any State which interferes with the unrestricted manufacture of distilled spirits for every purpose. Whatever is made will be sold; and if it is right to regulate or prohibit the sale for any use, it must be right to regulate or prohibit the manufacture for the same use, and if it is possible to regulate or prevent the sale after the article has been distributed into a million localities all over the country, it is comparatively easy to control the manufacture, which necessarily must be carried on where large masses of capital are concentrated. Granted that individuals will manufacture their own poison, yet they must do it in secret and under such difficulties and public reprobation that comparatively small injury could result. And if it is possible to regulate the sale, and successfully or even with approximate success to restrict the sale to legitimate and necessary uses in detached States, as has been so largely done even under all the embarrassments of existing laws and a public sentiment none too sensitive and never hereafter to be less so than now, how much easier will it be to regulate and control the *manufacture* by licenses from the States or from the General Government, as should be found best in practice. Especially would this be so when by the control of transportation every particle made could be traced to the proper and authorized dealers or custodians throughout the country. It would be impossible to conceal the manufacture if carried on to any injurious extent. Nothing can reach the manufacturer but a constitutional amendment, for two reasons: first, as before observed, the Constitution now recognizes ardent spirits for all uses to be property, and, second, no matter how strictly any State law might provide for its suppression, capital could locate in some other jurisdiction, in some other State or Territory, or in some foreign state, and create the supply which the drinking appetite of the consumer demands.

Again it will be observed that the proposed prohibition by the nation

EXTENDS ONLY TO DISTILLED

alcoholic liquors. The advocates of temperance are themselves yet somewhat divided upon the question whether the use of fermented and brewed liquors as a beverage is or is not beneficial to the country. I have before alluded to the fact that there is high medical authority for the position that domestic wines, cider, ale, and beer are not hurtful in themselves, when not used in positive excess, and rendered so in the same way that the system is injured by gormandizing and gluttony. There is also a strong impression, however groundless it may be, that a mild stimulant is essential to the civilization of the nineteenth century, and that its use in the milder forms named prevents more general indulgence in *distilled* liquors, with their terribly destructive powers. Such a *belief* is a fact, although the ground for it may be false.

But all men who believe in restrictive legislation of any kind concur in the assertion that the use of distilled alcoholic drinks is the source of the *great mass* of the evil which intemperance inflicts upon

the country, and all classes of men who advocate legislation of any kind will, it is believed, support this proposition; some because they believe it goes just far enough, others because they believe it is better than nothing and will lead ultimately to the desired end. The latter class may well ask themselves the question: "If we prevent the country from taking the first step, how can we expect it ever to take two?"

No doubt the extinction of distilled liquors as a beverage will increase, at least for the time being, the consumption of brewed and fermented drinks; but, on the other hand, it should be remembered that the general improvement of public sentiment which must attend the long and earnest agitation of the subject before even this proposition will become a part of the law of the land will strengthen the hands of those who oppose the intemperate use of the milder intoxicating beverages.

The third section relates to the first, and is designed to keep this proposition

FOREVER BEFORE THE COUNTRY,

so long as there is a foe to alcohol in it, and to save every advantage ever gained until ratification is an accomplished fact. It cannot be expected that this great work will be accomplished in one year, or five; but if, in 1890, the amendment is not ratified, then it is to go into effect ten years after its ratification, whenever that devoutly to be wished consummation is realized. Every position gained will be held. Whatever question might arise from lapse of time as to the continued pendency of the proposition before the American people, or as to the power which has been claimed of a State to withdraw its assent to an amendment at any time before ratification by the constitutional three-fourths of the States, is entirely obviated by the distinct provision of the pending proposition itself.

If this Congress, or if any subsequent Congress, will submit this proposed amendment to the people of the country for action, there will never be necessity for another plan of battle. Whenever this one is carried out the victory will be complete. There can be no such thing as repulse, as the loss of strategic points or of defeat just as victory begins to dawn.

The language employed in stating the

EXCEPTED PURPOSES AND USES

for which the manufacture and traffic would still legally exist is, I think, as broad and comprehensive as any which can be devised and at the same time secure the object of the amendment. The term *arts* includes cooking and all the common, useful, industrial, and preservative purposes which are known and practiced by the people, as well as the fine arts and the more intricate and recondite processes of the laboratory. The term *medicinal* must cover every occasion for the use of alcohol as a remedy for physical infirmity, whether of man or beast, and I think the statement of specific excepted uses and purposes for which production and traffic may be continued better than the mere prohibition thereof for use as a "*beverage*." The medicinal use is necessarily sometimes as a beverage, although the proper use as a beverage is always medicinal. Possibly it would follow that the prohibition of the use as a beverage might interfere with its medicinal application in some cases. In all the statutes which I have seen the choice of terms is between the word "*beverage*," on the one hand, leaving the article to unrestricted use for all other purposes, and a general prohibition for all purposes, with exception only of those recognized cases of necessity which being definitely known could be provided for, and thus the abuses which might arise in the other method of statement be avoided.

THE SECOND SECTION EXPRESSLY GUARDS,

and in some respects increases, the jurisdiction of the States as it now exists over the subject-matter, and negatives any license of the traffic by implication until the ratification of the proposed amendment. True, there could be no real license implied by the proposal of this amendment to the States, but it might be construed as a denial by Congress of the right of the States to regulate or suppress the traffic to the extent which they are now conceded to possess that power. It further contains a concession by Congress of power to the States and Territories to suppress the manufacture, transportation, and sale of all liquors, and to exclude them from State and territorial limits, which they have never yet exercised to my knowledge. Whether this would have the force of law as against existing constitutional rights may not be a serious question, but it would probably prevent any interference by legislation on the part of Congress with any action on the part of the States or Territories, unless it should clearly be required by the Constitution as it now exists. Whatever powers the National Government now possesses, such as the right to abrogate or regulate the traffic in the District of Columbia and in the Territories, and to make its exclusion forever from the Territories a part of their fundamental law, and to impose such a condition as inseparable to their admission as States, are expressly reserved. At the same time all the rights which any one engaged in the traffic now has under State laws are carefully preserved to him so long as his State shall not see fit to interfere with him; at least until the first section takes effect, and that does not interfere with fermented liquors at all.

The amendment carefully preserves the police power of the State over the whole subject by providing that Congress shall enforce it only in case of *needful* legislation. It is designed to leave the whole matter, concurrently with the General Government, still in the power

of the States respectively, contemplating no interference with local machinery and methods *unless* it should become imperatively necessary; and it is not probable that much active interference by the National Government would ever be required. As, in the vindication of the great rights of the American citizen, legislation, the courts, their processes, and the ministerial officers of the States are generally sufficient to *protect*, so in this matter the fact that the broadegis of the Constitution protected the American people from the curse of this traffic would secure the ample enforcement of its beneficent provisions by local authorities throughout the land.

Nor can there be any valid objection to this legislation based upon the doctrine of

STATE RIGHTS.

for the Constitution now asserts and exercises the power to substantially control or thwart the police power of the States by rendering nugatory their efforts to regulate and suppress the evil. The police powers of the States are thus really nullified or abridged in a most important, nay a matter of vital, concern. The deadliest foe of social happiness and public order is placed under the protection of the national Constitution, and the State must subordinate its process to the rights of rum, protected by the national power. This amendment proposes to repeal those restrictions upon the rights of States to govern themselves, and substitute provisions in harmony with the tendencies of enlightened State legislation and the interests of society, and thus it proposes to *re-inforce* the police power of the States acting for the public good. This certainly at the worst is no greater restriction of the powers of the States than now exists in the Constitution by virtue of the protection given to the liquor interests against which the States, so many of them, wage war. And it is difficult to see why an advocate of State's rights should be satisfied with the Constitution as it is, and then complain when it is proposed to change the Constitution so as to give the States still greater power to restrict and control an evil over which but for this Constitution the States would have absolute power.

It seems to me that this is a sufficient reply to those who, claiming that they desire to suppress the evil, object to an increase of State power for that purpose. If the real difficulty is that the objector would relieve the liquor traffic of *all* legal disabilities, whether State or national, then this view of States' rights will not be satisfactory. He will then be satisfied with no constitutional amendment which does not destroy all "police power," State or national, to interfere with the evils of alcoholic intemperance. "States' rights" is a term too much abused in these latter days, and honest men should examine well the motives and pretenses of those who appeal to prejudices engendered by controversies which, with their causes, are vanished away. We certainly are a nation to such extent that a vast evil which contaminates the atmosphere of the continent can be assailed with national power, especially when it can be reached successfully in no other way, and the method proposed leaves to the States the execution of the great work if they will perform it in their own self-chosen way.

I deem it important to offer some observations upon the policy and efficiency of the

PRINCIPLE OF PROHIBITION

as applied to the suppression of the alcoholic evil. It is not seldom claimed that the policy of prohibition by law does not diminish the consumption of intoxicating drinks; that human nature resents interference with personal freedom; that legal restriction becomes a nullity, and in the end drunkenness and its attendant evils are increased; that the public conscience becomes hardened, and the sense of obligation to obey the laws of the land is blunted, so that the "last state of that man (and nation) is worse than the first." It will be observed, however, as a rule, that this argument is seldom advanced by those whose interests or principles incline them even so far as to the use of "moral suasion," as it is termed, to extirpate the evils of intemperance. As a rule, restrictive laws are opposed by the class of people who never resort to moral suasion themselves, and who stand in need of both legal and moral suasion to counteract the tendency of either their own interests or appetites or both. How sincerely these people believe in their position that restrictive laws which they oppose *increase* the evil upon which they thrive, every one is to judge for himself. But there are a few who honestly entertain that opinion. True that no law is operative except as it is made so by public opinion, but the enactment of an evidently wise and necessary law should often precede in order that it may assist in forming public opinion. Every step forward necessarily precedes and draws along the car of progress. Legislators are supposed to be selected because they are wiser than the mass of those for whom they make laws; but of what use are they if, having more wisdom, they are never to exercise it until moral suasion has raised the virtue of the people so high that the evil has disappeared and consequently the laws are unnecessary?

Laws presuppose something wrong to be prohibited, and it does not follow that they are to be repealed (or even not enacted) simply because the sentiment of a particular or even of the general community, for the time being, may not properly execute them. Agitation and the effort to enforce a good law, by demonstrating its wisdom and the blessings which flow from its enforcement, will create a public opinion which ultimately will make the law generally operative. Probably there is no criminal law *whatever* which is en-

forced in one-half the instances of its infraction. Should the law against theft, arson, burglary, forgery, and other crimes *therefore* be repealed? There was a condition of society, as man has progressed from the savage to the enlightened state, when there was no public conscience which took cognizance of any of these crimes. Wise legislators prescribed laws in advance of public opinion, and by their enforcement educated their peoples to a higher life and more complete acquiescence in the law. But it is said that the enforcement of laws with us depends upon the juries of the country; so it does; they are the judges of the fact. Therefore they should be *impartial*. And does any one believe that when a jury is selected with as complete freedom from bias as if selected for the trial of the charge of murder there would be any more difficulty in punishing that crime against society which occasions the perpetration of more than three-fourths of the murders? You inquire of every jurymen upon his oath whether he is in favor of capital punishment before he is selected to pass upon a question which involves the life of his fellow-man. That man is disqualified to be a juror who does not believe in the law. In the same way ascertain his opinion as to the enforcement of restraining laws against intemperance, and thus secure an impartial jury by putting each member of the panel upon his conscience, and there is no trouble in enforcing the law.

But I do not desire to follow out this train of thought. I wish to recall attention to the fact that there is no difference in *principle*, but only in the degree of its application, between laws which restrain and those which totally prohibit the use of intoxicating liquors, so that the question lies open only between those who would have *some* law and those who would have *no law whatever* upon the subject. Now, there is no civilized people, and I venture the assertion that there never was one, where seriously intoxicating liquors have existed which have not found it absolutely impossible to preserve the structure of society without legal restriction. Certainly there has been none in modern times, and there is none to-day so far as I know.

I wish to cite one or two instances in the recent history of the Anglo-Saxon race.

IN THE SENATE DEBATE

of last session, page 584 of the RECORD, Senator Morrill, now the distinguished Secretary of the Treasury, said:

We had almost this identical question as early as 1795, when the country was in the dilemma of a large national debt. When the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Hamilton, was casting about for the means of sustaining the public credit, one of the methods resorted to was the identical thing we are doing now; that is, to raise a revenue upon the importation and distillation of alcoholic drinks, accompanied also by a system of licenses for the retail sale of alcoholic drinks so manufactured in this country or imported from abroad. Therefore it becomes of the utmost importance to inquire what was the effect of that policy upon the morals of the people. How did it come about that about that period we came to be denominated a nation of drunkards? How was it that it was generally asserted, and is a matter of history to-day, that the American Colonies at the close of the war, and for the two decades afterward, drank more liquor *per capita* than any other people upon the face of the globe? It has usually been accounted for from the pernicious effects of the war, * * * but it was not the *primo* cause. Whoever will take the pains to look into our history will find that more than all things together it sprang from the policy of raising a revenue out of the distillation of alcoholic drinks, and the Government taking into its own hands the retail trade of the country in alcoholic and intoxicating drinks.

In 1795 the number of wine licenses was 3,253, of spirit licenses 7,461. The amount of duties \$54,731. In 1800 the Secretary's report says: "Of the proceeds of those duties more than \$500,000 arise from tax on distillation, \$372,000 of which are paid on 22,000 country stills, scattered over the immense territory of the United States. Sixty-five thousand dollars are the product of 13,000 retailers' licenses, all grown up in a single decade."

Senator Morrill then cites the experience of England, which was the same as ours, and after depicting the terrible results in powerful language, he says:

That is the history of it, and it is as natural as for water to run down hill. It must be so. Whenever the Government lends its moral countenance to, and encourages the importation and the production, of course you cannot, Senators will see that it is impossible to, control the sale. It becomes popular, it is taken out of the ban at once, and it increases everywhere. That, I think, is the historical account in this country and elsewhere. It is the natural, it is the irresistible effect. I do not know the amount of crooked whisky, but I should suppose the distillation was not less than 100,000,000 gallons at least—

Yearly in this country—

for a people of 40,000,000, besides all that is imported from abroad. What becomes of it! * * * The statistics show beyond all controversy, if anything has ever been made clear by statistics, that three-fourths of the pauperism is attributable directly and indirectly to intoxicating drinks, and three-fourths of the crime to the same cause. Just contemplate that statement, and then see whether the government of a country that raises its revenues by the encouragement of the distillation of such an agency as that has no connection with it. Why, sir, more than all other agencies combined is the terrible effect of alcoholic drinks upon the health and morals and prosperity of this people. *It is the gigantic crime of crimes in this age, and particularly in this country.*

I would earnestly call attention to the able debate in the Senate from which this is taken, and in which several of the most distinguished men of the nation participated. The result was the passing of the resolution for a committee of inquiry elsewhere referred to.

THE EXPERIENCE OF ENGLAND

in the adoption of the beer law and in other instances is exactly similar to that of the United States. The removal of restrictions and countenance of the business by the Government expands the evil just as naturally and inevitably as the removal of the dam lets out the water behind it.

Prohibition has been more honestly and thoroughly tried in the State of Maine than anywhere else in America or Europe, except perhaps

in Mohammedan countries, where both religion and law enforce total abstinence.

Hon. WILLIAM F. FRYE, when attorney-general of that State, writes to Hon. Neal Dow as follows:

I can and do, from my own personal observation, unhesitatingly affirm that the consumption of intoxicating liquors in Maine is not to-day one-fourth as great as it was twenty years ago; that in the country portions of the State the sale and use have almost entirely ceased; that the law itself, under a vigorous enforcement of its provisions, has created a temperance sentiment which is marvelous, and to which opposition is powerless. In my opinion our remarkable temperance reform of to-day is the legitimate child of the law.

To this high and emphatic testimony to the fact that prohibition *does* prohibit, I wish to add this evidence from the inexorable figures of the

CENSUS OF 1870,

which contrasts the systems of prohibition and stringent license; and if such are the comparative results between *these*, what would be the consequence of the removal of *all* restrictions save only as moral suasion might oppose the whirlwinds and tornadoes of universal ruin with the gentle putterings of the mellow-voiced philanthropist?

	Maine.	New Jersey.
Barkeepers	72	398
Restaurants	2-0	1,380
Liquors and wines	36	665
Brewers and malsters	25	573
Distillers and rectifiers	8	43

In Maine the keepers of restaurants do not sell liquors, while in New Jersey they almost universally do. "Liquors and wines" in Maine refers to State liquor agents. The population of Maine was 626,915; that of New Jersey was 906,096.

In November, 1867, Massachusetts repealed her prohibitory liquor law. In his message to the Legislature, January, 1869, the governor said:

The increase of drunkenness and crime during the last six months, as compared with the same period of 1867, is very marked and decisive as to the operation of the law. The State prisons, jails, and houses of correction are being rapidly filled, and will soon require enlarged accommodations if the commitments continue to increase as they have since the present law (a license law) went into force.

Although this amendment does not propose to interfere with the fermented liquors any further than to remit their management more fully to the several States, it not being believed by me to be sufficiently clear that the prohibition of the manufacture and use of such liquors should be attempted by national enactment, so long as public sentiment is so considerable in favor of their beneficent effect when properly used, and in consideration of the comparatively small injury and danger which arise from their abuse, yet upon the question of the *actual effect of prohibitory laws* upon the traffic the statistics of the trade in fermented drinks are as logically illustrative as in case of distilled liquors. Take then the testimony of the brewers themselves. In the fifteenth annual report of the United States Brewers' Association, held at Cincinnati, June 1875, they passed these resolutions:

Resolved, That where restrictive prohibitory enactments exist, every possible measure be taken to oppose, resist, and repeal them.

And it is further resolved, That politicians favoring prohibitory enactments, who offer themselves as candidates for office, be everywhere strenuously opposed, and the more so if it be found that their personal habits do not conform to their public profession.

In an address before the convention it was stated:

Very severe is the injury which the brewers have received in the so-called temperance States.

Then follow data from various States proving the assertion.

This testimony shows the hollow insincerity of the absurd pretense that prohibitory laws do not tend to eradicate the evils of intemperance. Legal prohibition and moral suasion operate like the law of Moses and the Gospel of Christ. They act and react upon and fulfill each other. And to assert that law does not *destroy* this evil and therefore there should be no law, is to assert that there should be law against no evil whatever, since not one based upon the abuse of any appetite or passion of man has ever yet been absolutely extirpated. Doubtless the appetite for stimulants will always seek gratification by excess; but society can protect itself against the evils of that excess only by the most strenuous measures to remove alcohol, that terrific agency which the last two hundred years has brought into such common use that its blasting power over the fairest regions and highest civilizations of earth has become the bane of both, and threatens with destruction the future of the race. So far as the United States are concerned, (the people of each State dealing with it as they please,) even then there will remain alcohol in its fermented forms which were the most powerful used for five thousand five hundred years, and in this form alcohol was the curse and calamity of mankind. Evasions of this law as of all other laws will take place, and there need be no sentimental refinement upon the practical loss of any right which a confirmed toper may desire to cherish for his own personal comfort. Sources of gratification though limited will still be found. But it is to be hoped that something would be accomplished for the mass of our fellow-men, and particularly for those innocent ones to whom the great future belongs, and toward whom he that would bequeath to them the awful inheritance of drunken woe which is amassed and increasing daily on American soil, must be a brute indeed.

THEORIES OF PERSONAL LIBERTY, ETC.

There is a theory of personal liberty which, sanctioned by the great names of

JOHN STUART MILL

and of Von Humboldt and others of less distinction, has been advanced as the insuperable objection to all legislation which strikes at the use of alcohol as a beverage.

Mill, in his work on Civil Liberty, pages 170 to 173, thus states that theory in his vigorous way:

There are in our own day gross usurpations upon the liberty of private life actually practiced and still greater ones threatened with some expectations of success; and opinions proposed which assert an unlimited right in the public not only to prohibit by law everything which it thinks wrong, but in order to get at what it thinks wrong to prohibit any number of things which it admits to be innocent.

Under the name of preventing intemperance the people of one English colony, and of nearly one-half the United States, have been interdicted by law from making any use whatever of fermented drinks except for medicinal purposes; for prohibition of their sale is in fact, as it is intended to be, prohibition of their use. The infringement complained of is not on the liberty of the seller, but on that of the buyer and consumer; since the state might just as well forbid him to drink wine as purposely make it impossible for him to obtain it.

Governor Andrew cites this passage, and so do defenders of the traffic generally, as decisive authority upon the subject, and it is doubtless the highest that he can cite. The common sense of the American people would, however, hardly accept without question all the social, economic, religious, or irreligious theories of Mr. Mill, and I respectfully demur to any theory which results in the ruin of my fellow-men. By their fruits shall ye know them. That is the only rule by which a practical legislator has any right to test the theories of great or of little men.

But what does even Mill himself say? He asserts, in the first place, what is a positive error, so far as the grounds of this amendment are concerned. I do not assert the right in order to get at what I think wrong, "to prohibit any number of things which I admit to be right." By no means whatever. I admit the manufacture, importation, and use of alcohol in the form of distillation for certain necessary purposes, and for them only, to be legitimate, and convenient, if not necessary, entitled to protection and subject to regulation by law only for purposes of taxation like other property and to prevent its application to other dangerous and destructive uses which injure and often ruin mankind. The right to regulate the legitimate use and to prevent the abuse is just exactly the same right which government has to protect every man in the use of fire for his happiness, and to prohibit both himself and others from using it as the agent of wanton destruction to the lives and property of society at large. No more, no less. Alcohol is a poison, which may be put to good uses. When an individual puts this poison to a bad use the law has the right to interfere, and those who make it have the right to enact the law so that it may interfere; to prohibit not "any number of things which it admits to be innocent," but the use of an active means of self and social destruction. Thus it is clear that Mr. Mill, if he means us, has misconceived his form of action and must either bring a new suit or abandon his case.

But he goes on to illustrate and apply what he means by his general proposition above stated. He says "the use of fermented liquors has been interdicted except for medicinal use," &c. But this amendment does not intermeddle with their use at all. It is not designed to. It is not designed to raise that difficult question upon which mankind is divided. True, it increases the police power of the States over them indirectly, but not in a way to restrict their use unless public sentiment of the State requires it. This is done by an increase of the power of internal State police. It is a surrender of national power. It is a concession to the States of a power of interstate and foreign commerce. It only strikes at what all, or nearly all, men concede to be a most terrible national evil which ought to be suppressed and which cannot be effectually regulated except by a national prohibition, which must take the form of an amendment to the Constitution. I am sure that it will be conceded that the citation from Mr. Mill is irrelevant.

BARON VON HUMBOLDT

is also quoted by Governor Andrew and others. See his Sphere and Duties of Government, page 171, where he says:

The State may content itself with exercising the most watchful vigilance of every unlawful project and defeating it before it has been put into execution; or, advancing further, it may prohibit actions which are harmless in themselves, but which tempt to the commission of crimes or afford opportunity for resolving upon criminal actions. This latter policy again tends to encroach on the liberty of the citizens; manifests a distrust on the part of the State which not only operates hurtfully on the character of the citizens but goes to defeat the very end in view. All that the State may do without frustrating its own end, and without encroaching on the freedom of its citizens, is therefore restricted to the former course; that is, the strictest surveillance of every transgression of the law, either already committed or only resolved on; and as this cannot properly be called preventing the causes of crime, I think I may safely assert that this prevention of criminal actions is wholly foreign to the State's proper sphere of activity.

The essence of all this seems to be in the concluding idea, viz: that the State cannot legislate by imposing burdens or restrictions upon the individual, the object of which is to prevent the causes of crime. Well, supposing this to be so, does it reach the foundations of legislation restricting the evils resulting from the use of intoxicating liquors? Obviously not, unless those evils are simply causes of crime. But those evils embrace not merely crime against the individual and society at large, but physical degeneration of the individual and of the species, insanity, idiocy, pauperism, every form and degree of

misery, taxation, public burdens of every kind, poverty, starvation, accident and frightful casualties, ignorance, and death.

Now many of these effects of the wrongful use of distilled spirits exist independently as distinct and most deplorable public evils, and would do so even though they did not so often culminate in every sort of crime. But this proposition of Humboldt's covers the case of causes of crime alone, and if legislation for the prevention of these evils is not within the power of the State, then I am at loss to see what forms of preventive legislation are possible. The doctrine is universal license and anarchy, if it is to be understood to cover the ground which is claimed for it. It not only abolishes the old truth, which, however homely in its expression, is the basis of the great mass of the laws to which society owes its happiness and all hope of future improvement—that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Cannot legislate to prevent the causes of crime without violating personal liberty! Then personal liberty, which does not include the right to commit crime, does include the right to cause it to be committed. But the great Humboldt is misquoted, for observe the confusion of thought and the utter nonsense of his language if it is to be construed as covering this case. I revere his intellectual power, but there is only one God, and the man who undertakes to construct a universe or a Kosmos will not always manifest the attributes of the Almighty. He says "that the State is restricted to the strictest surveillance of every transgression of the law, either already committed or only resolved upon." But this is a question of the original enactment—the creation of a law, not of its violation or of its enforcement. Shall there be any law at all upon the subject? What is a crime in the only sense with which we have anything to do? Why, it is the violation of an existing law; doing what is already forbidden or failing to do that which is enjoined; or, in Mr. Webster's own words: "An omission of a duty which is commanded, or the commission of an act which is forbidden by law." So far as government is concerned there can be no crime, and therefore no causes of crime until there is a law, the violation of which is all that constitutes crime.

Now the question between alcohol and its opponent is whether there shall be any law at all, and the answer to that question depends altogether upon the consequences which the unrestricted use of alcohol exerts upon mankind. Does it or does it not produce such evils in society as to require or justify its restriction by law—the creation of a law—the violation of which will be a crime? The mere fact that a drunken man is more likely to commit murder than a sober man is of course no reason why he should be punished for being drunk, unless there is a law against it. Until there is a law against it drunkenness is no crime. So if, being drunk, he commits murder, then he is to be punished because he has violated the law against taking life, not because he was drunk. Drunk or sober, then, he is to be punished for his violation of law.

But now in this debate comes this question, Is the fact that drunkenness is a state of mind and body which is so bad and dangerous a thing of itself for members of society to be in, that voluntarily getting into that state should be prohibited, and is the making and selling that stuff which tempts and makes men to get drunk for that very purpose so bad a thing that the manufacture and sale of it should be prohibited by law? And upon that point the facts I have spread out are pertinent. To do that which causes three-fourths of all the crimes known to the law should itself be made a crime. It is bad itself, and should therefore be prohibited by law. It is a question of making a new law, not of enforcing an old one. It is therefore not at all within the reasoning of Von Humboldt, and the citation as an authority falls. New laws must be made according to the times. The duty of government is ever the same: to protect society and promote the general welfare. The special laws of different nations and ages vary according to the forms in which vice presents itself, and the various agencies and forms of destruction with which society is assailed. Alcohol is the parent of nearly all the forms of misery in this age and of three-fourths of the grand aggregate of all the crimes that are known, and surely that which produces all these is a legitimate subject for regulation by law. To say that society shall not control the dram-shops which line our streets is to say that any man has the right to plant Pennsylvania avenue with torpedoes and drape Broadway with old clothes from the pest-houses, because the torpedo and old clothes are property and a legitimate subject of barter and sale; and that because the torpedo and garments have their uses when they preserve a people and promote the general welfare, for that reason they may be used to destroy the nation and people which they were designed to preserve.

THE FALLACY IS HERE.

It is assumed that because alcohol may be manufactured and sold for some purposes, it follows that it therefore must be permitted for all. This is not so. Some things are beneficial in every form and way in which they are appropriated to the service of mankind. Other things have uses for which they are necessary and beneficial, and again their appropriation may be disastrous to society; and when they become so society, through the law, must protect itself. All laws restrict personal liberty when that much-abused term is used in the sense of license. I do not think it important to call further attention to the *ipse dixit* of theorists whose conclusions have been contradicted by experience and rejected by good sense wherever mankind have existed under the dominion of law. But the constitutionality of prohibitory or restrictive laws in the States has been settled by all the

courts of the country; and I have previously endeavored to show that the right to *license* one man is the right to restrict all others, and implies the right to *totally* restrict when the public good requires. The general proposition is that the States have this power; that it should be extended and exercised over the whole country in the only way in which it effectually can be, by an amendment of the Constitution of the country giving concurrent power to the nation to make the prohibition general and efficient whenever isolated States shall fail.

I desire to cite a few sentences from the opinions of

THE SUPREME COURT

of this country in the celebrated license cases. These cases were argued by Daniel Webster, Rufus Choate, B. F. Hallett, John P. Hale, and others, in favor of the licensees; and by very able counsel on the other side. I believe that the opinions are considered by the profession as very able and well considered. The court was unanimous, and most of the judges delivered separate though according opinions. The cases are reported in 5 Howard, 504-633.

Judge Taney says, page 576:

The laws of Congress regulating foreign commerce authorize the importation of spirits, distilled liquors and brandy, in casks or vessels not containing less than a certain quantity specified in the laws upon this subject. Now if the State laws in question come in collision with those acts of Congress and prevented or obstructed the importation or sale of those articles by the importer in the original cask or vessel in which they were imported, it would be the duty of this court to declare them void.

On page 577:

If any State deems the retail and internal traffic in ardent spirits injurious to its citizens and calculated to produce idleness, vice, and debauchery, I see nothing in the Constitution of the United States to prevent it from regulating and restraining the traffic or from prohibiting it altogether if it thinks proper.

On page 579:

It appears to me to be very clear that the mere grant of power to the General Government cannot upon any just principles of construction be construed to be an absolute prohibition to the exercise of any power over the same subject by the States.

I call attention to the language in italics as also bearing upon the nature of the concurrent and co-operative jurisdiction which this amendment proposes to give, both to the States and the nation, over the subject-matter of distilled liquors.

Judge McLean, on pages 588 and following, says:

The license laws of Massachusetts are essentially police laws; enactments similar in principle are common to all the States. A great moral reform which enlisted the judgments and excited the sympathies of the public has given notoriety to this course of legislation and extended it lately beyond its former limit. The acknowledged police power of a State extends often to the destruction of property. A nuisance may be abolished. Everything prejudicial to the health or morals of a city may be removed; merchandise from a port where a contagious disease prevails being liable to communicate the disease may be excluded and in extreme cases may be thrown into the sea. It is a power essential to self-preservation, and exists necessarily in every organized community. It is indeed a law of nature, and is possessed by man in his individual capacity. He may resist that which does him harm, whether he be assailed by an assassin or approached by poison. And it is the settled construction of every regulation of commerce that under the sanction of its general laws no person can introduce into a community malignant diseases or any thing which contaminates its morals or endangers its safety. Individuals in the enjoyment of their own rights must be careful not to injure the rights of others. From the explosive nature of gunpowder, a city may exclude it. * * * These are acts of self-preservation. * * * In the progress of population, of wealth, and civilization, new and vicious indulgences spring up, which require restraints which can only be imposed by legislative power.

Judge Woodbury says, page 630:

After articles have come within the territorial limits of States, whether on land or water, the destruction itself of what constitutes disease and death, and the longer continuance of such articles, or the terms and conditions of their continuance, when conflicting with their legitimate police, or with their power over internal commerce, or with their right of taxation over all persons and property within their jurisdiction, seems one of the first principles of State sovereignty and indispensable to public safety.

It would be easy, sir, to multiply authority from all the courts of the country, which assert, I think, with unvarying uniformity, the power of the State to control absolutely the use of alcohol, subject only to the protection given it by the Constitution of the United States, the extent to which it shall be exerted being purely a matter of expediency, while against this power and its exercise can be found nothing but the speculations of writers whose theories are either untenable or inapplicable to this or perhaps any other state of society which can arise until the millennium shall abolish all law by the absolute extirpation of evil from among men.

IN RECAPITULATION AND CONCLUSION, SIR,

I only wish further to say that by the indulgence of the House I have thus at great but I hope not at unnecessary length endeavored to call the attention of Congress and of the country to the vast and increasing public evils which exist in the land, whose origin lies in the excessive use of that most powerful poison known as alcohol. I have not dealt in specific instances but in masses of fact as they have been gathered and accumulated here and there by the statistician, the census-taker, the official investigator, and most of all by that noble profession which comprises so many of the ablest and best of men—a profession whose theory is the gospel of man's physical and mental nature, and whose practice is philanthropy applied to the details of all human woe—the medical profession, which by its researches in the chemical world and its incessant and protracted pursuit of the

recondite origin of disease and of the philosophy of suffering and despair, as well as of the sources of vigor and hope and happiness to mankind, has placed civilization under the largest debt that is due to any of the learned orders of society; that profession, sir, has not failed to stamp upon alcohol the mark of *Cain* among poisons. It is the murderer of men. That noble profession has brought it to the doors of the Capitol, and charged it with the wholesale death of our people. They assail it as the pestilence which walketh in the darkness and which wasteth in the noon-day—as the parent of every crime, as the cup of misery ever full; the prolific source of ignorance, poverty, squalor, idiocy, insanity in all its dreadful forms, personal ruin, social destruction, national ruin—the prime agency of hell on the earth. And with them come all classes and conditions of men. These are not witnesses whose testimony can be denied or gainsaid. I will not speak of woman in rags and disheveled hair, with her wan cheek and hollow voice, nor of her children shivering on the corners of the street, starving within the shadow of churches built to the Most High with the price of their blood. It is not fitting here to be *sentimental*, nor would I attempt it if permitted. The gravity of the occasion has passed beyond all necessity of resort to touching tales and strokes of pathetic imagery. The evil is before us. Its infinite extent must be admitted. There is nothing to be considered but the *remedy* and its application. I have endeavored to present one that seems to me to have been born of hope.

This measure is not proposed by any party that now exists. I trust that it will encounter opposition from no party whatever. It has been prepared with the knowledge of scarcely any one. I am alone responsible for it. It is not the project of "temperance men," as they are sometimes called, whether derisively or otherwise. On the contrary, mistaking its true character and misconceiving its far-reaching consequences, and its avoidance of conflict with the interests and passions of the present time, "temperance men" have complained that it is an *evasion* of the conflict. I fear that fifteen years of agitation will convince such of us as may then be alive that this objection does not recognize the great power of existing forces which must be overcome. It should be remembered that no battle is won until the enemy is driven from his *position*. He is now entrenched in the Constitution of this country. The battle may go on as it has gone on for fifty years, without one single blow being struck at the *manufacture* of alcohol. And as hitherto "men may come and men may go" and thousands may continue to fall on either side, yet the battle remain forever undecided, because the struggle, however violent, is *renewed* forever by the recruits of successive generations. There is no concentration of forces upon the main position. Effort is lost because misdirected. Much of it, to be sure, is not wholly lost. Moral suasion—that is, argument and precept and exhortation, from the pulpit, the rostrum, the press, and private admonition—molds public opinion and accomplishes wonders for individual men, but it lacks the powerful re-enforcement of national law. That it can never get until it asks for and demands it. This revolution in national law can be wrought only by years or agitation and effort. Local sentiment must be awakened almost everywhere; in at least two-thirds of the country existing opinion must be reversed before the Constitution of the country in this respect can be changed. Meanwhile each State retains all the power it now has over both fermented and distilled liquors, and as soon as this measure has been ratified there would be conferred upon the States largely increased control over both. Discussion and effort would demand the attention of the nation as such, and a concentration of the whole army upon a comprehensive plan of battle to carry the citadel would be substituted for isolated and sporadic warfare. And when the battle is once gained it is won for all time. This form of effort is infinitely the best way in which to accomplish *local* reform. The facts and arguments upon which the temperance reform is based are the same, whether urged to influence the action of the individual, the local opinion, or Legislature of a single State, or the nation at large; and the modification of the national Constitution involves that universal local effort and the creation of that public sentiment everywhere which will result in the enactment and enforcement of prohibitory State and territorial laws.

Temperance men object because the first clause of this amendment if adopted does not become operative until 1900. They fear that they will die without the sight. So they may, but how can they object until they have tried to see whether they can obtain even *this*? Consider the past. Be admonished by history. Do not lose everything by attempting the impracticable. Remember that this is an effort to procure the enactment of a *law*, which must carry the heads and hearts of conservative jurists, of dignified and unconvinced legislators, and the *popular vote*. This is a different thing from enthusing a popular assembly under the magnetism of Mr. Gough. Do not forget either that it is to be the act of the *nation*; that, however it may be as between God and alcohol, however it may be between the maker of alcohol and the higher law, yet *we as a nation* have assured the maker and dealer in liquor that he might vest his capital in permanent forms, that he might manufacture this article for all purposes whatever, and that we would protect him in the enjoyment of his capital and the production of his still. We take from his industry yearly vast sums in the way of taxation for the support of the Government. True this legalized destruction of national wealth infinitely transcends the advantage of the tax, but nevertheless we have *legalized* the traffic for a century.

Now have we as a *nation* any *right* at once to destroy his industry and turn the distiller and his family upon the street to starve? Is he not entitled to reasonable notice of the change in the national policy, that he may gradually divert his capital and turn his business capacity in some other direction and train his son in some other employment? And if this view does not strike you with force, then consider the further fact that there are more than \$500,000,000, probably \$1,000,000,000 vested in this traffic to-day in the United States, and that such an interest will for many years to come have sufficient *power* to defeat any measure which destroys it at once.

But liquor makers and sellers are *men*. Great numbers of them are respectable and honestmen. I have no sympathy with the wholesale denunciation of them as a criminal class. Many of them recognize the dreadful consequences which flow from the business in which they are engaged; yet it is a lawful business; circumstances over which often they have no control have identified them with it just as others have found their way into the pulpit, into Congress, or into other avocations of life. It is no more just to denounce them as cold-hearted villains, intent upon nothing but the destruction of mankind, than it is to assail the personal integrity of every man who ever owned a slave. If approached in a proper spirit with a proposed reform in which they should be recognized as men and invited and urged upon considerations which must influence any humane being, and which would give them a chance to save themselves and their families, I believe that the actual *co-operation* of many liquor makers and sellers could be secured.

Since the introduction of this resolution it has been attacked as a palpable effort to curry favor with the prohibitory sentiment of the country and at the same time avoid offense to the "beer element." It is no such thing. This measure is not of that radical nature to command the vehement approbation of what are known as prohibitory men, though it must and I trust will command increasingly their approval. But the question of the manufacture and use of fermented liquors is left where it now is, with the *States*, because it is *medically* still an open question whether the restricted use of such liquors is not beneficial to the people, although their use is fast becoming excessive and an abuse. But there is very slight difference of opinion as to the destructive tendency of *distilled* liquors as administered by the "laity," and all agree that the great mass of the evils of intemperance arise from their manufacture and use as a beverage. And if the ban of the law can be placed upon the manufacture and use of distilled alcoholic liquors as a beverage, the minor abuses resulting from fermented liquors can well be left wholly to the restraining powers of the *States*, as enlarged by the second clause of the proposed amendment. While by no means of a callous organization, I certainly do not complain of criticism

which attacks my personal motives, some of which has been brought to my attention. Those motives are not relevant to the measure itself. And whatever may be said by others I am consoled by the consciousness that this step is taken after long reflection, that my motives are satisfactory to myself, and that they will be judged by the only Tribunal to whom they can be surely known and whose approval is of much consequence.

The opposition of the consumer to any national measure which should at once deprive him of his beverage would be found to be very serious and I fear decisive. But there is no class of men who have a stronger desire to see their children saved from the chains which hold them to their own dreadful doom than the drunkards of this country. This measure has been sneered at as a proposed reform—for *posterity*. So it is; and as such it ought and I think will enlist the overwhelming force of parental feeling in its favor whenever the public mind has studied its peculiar features and elements of strength.

I think that existing parties may well hesitate to oppose this measure. The cause it represents is one of moral reform, and it must be re-inforced by legislation. In due time it will be. If neither of the great parties now dividing the country sees fit to antagonize it, this measure will force its way without being made the source and object of political strife. Becoming operative so long in the future, it ought not to provoke the opposition of any political organization, and all men should be able to consider this subject calmly and to decide it upon its merits. If it is a measure enlisting the moral convictions and humane sentiments of the people, and especially of that nucleus of able, conscientious, and aggressive men who are ultimately the ruling power in every progressive nation, although for years they may struggle on fighting and dying under the banner of defeat, it will be well for all parties that would live to beware how they oppose this proposition. At least let it have fair consideration by the House and the country, for it is a subject which *will have* consideration. It is not a ghost, nor will it "*down*." I ask for it the considerate attention of all men now, for the time is coming when it will be forced upon them. The political exigency which absorbs and distracts the country will pass away, but this evil will not pass away. Its extirpation will be imperiously demanded long after the question of the succession to the Presidency shall have been settled whether by peace or by war. Public men will be destroyed who touch it, but the cause will survive. Stronger arms will uphold and advance the banner until victory floats on its ample folds; and the Constitution of the country shall yet become the pledge of sobriety and temperance among the people, the ally of virtue, and not the charter of this great source of ignorance, misery, and crime.

Congressional Record.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1882.

Aid to Common Schools.

SPEECH

HON. HENRY W. BLAIR,

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

Tuesday, June 13, 1882.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, having under consideration the bill (S. No. 151) to aid in the establishment and temporary support of common schools—

Mr. BLAIR said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I propose to inquire into the nature and extent of the powers and obligations of the national Government to assist in the education of the people when necessary, for its and their own preservation; to develop and illustrate the actual condition of popular education in this country as revealed by the census of 1880, and from other reliable sources, and thereby to demonstrate the necessity of national aid to common schools at the present time; to explain the several measures pending in Congress having that end in view, and to briefly give my reasons for supporting Senate bill No. 151, as in my belief best calculated to secure the object desired by the advocates of all.

The United States are conceded by all to be a unit and a sovereignty within the scope of the powers expressly granted or necessarily implied in the written Constitution. The only real question between those who have held to the national idea on the one hand and that of State sovereignty on the other has been as to which had the right to decide upon their relative jurisdictions and to establish their political boundaries when in dispute. Upon this question I do not now propose to enter, because it is not essential to the maintenance of the argument on this occasion. My leading proposition is that the General Government possesses the power and has imposed upon itself the duty of educating the people of the United States whenever for any cause those people are deficient in that degree of education which is essential to the discharge of their duties as citizens either of the United States or of the several States wherein they chance to reside.

This does not imply that a like power and even more imperative duty do not require the people of every State to educate its own citizens. It is a power not hostile but friendly to the States. Nor is it a power to be exercised unnecessarily. It should be exercised only in extremity, and when manifestly essential to the local, and therefore ultimately to the general welfare. As the State may not engage in war unless "actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay," so the United States should not enter upon the duty of qualifying the citizen to bear his responsibilities to the nation and to the State until the local power is shown to be inadequate or negligent and the necessity is apparent and imperative. But the power is there.

There is no truth better established or more generally admitted than that the republican form of government cannot exist unless the people are competent to govern themselves. The contrary doctrine would be an absurdity, a contradiction of terms. What is the republican form of government but government of the people by the people? But how can the people govern, how exercise sovereignty, except they have the knowledge requisite to that end? Sovereignty requires as much intelligence when exercised by the people as a whole as when exercised by a single individual; it requires more. The monarch governs according to his will, not necessarily with that broad intelligence demanded by the public good. Government for the people by the people implies that degree of popular intelligence which will enable the masses of men to comprehend the principles and to direct the administration of government in such way as to promote the general welfare. Republican government therefore requires a higher degree of intelligence on the part of the sovereign than any other form. That sovereign is the whole body of the people. How, then, can the republican form of government exist and continue to exist unless from generation to generation, in perpetual succession, the citizen sovereigns are educated?

But the question is deeper still. How can civilization exist with-

out education? What is civilization but the result of education—of the development and training of the powers of the individual? All human progress and happiness are, in the higher and broader sense, but education which confers the capacity both to do and to enjoy. If, then, to educate is to civilize, the great duty which society owes to the individual is to educate him, and the benefit thus conferred he is bound to return.

This primary duty of society to its individual membership is by the law of nature imposed, in the first instance, upon the parent. But the parent cannot fully discharge it. What then? Society, through the established forms of government, interferes and performs what the parent fails to perform. Is this any violation of the right of the parent? No one pretends it. It is merely the doing of that which, for the good of the child, the parent, and the whole social fabric, must be done. The right of the mass, that is, of the state, is paramount even to that of the individual, inasmuch as the general welfare—the safety of the people—is the supreme law. No parent has the right to say that his child shall remain ignorant. He has no right to breed fire-brands and death to the society of which he is a part and to which he owes every thing himself. Here is the foundation of the right of compulsory education on the part of the state.

If the parent fully exercised his right to properly educate his child there would be no occasion for the interference of the state; but he fails to do it. Benevolent voluntary effort comes to his aid. This also fails. What then? The law of self-preservation at once asserts itself in behalf of the state as well as of the individual, and for the welfare of both it must put forth its power. These principles are fundamental and are so plain that their assertion may seem superfluous. But we now come to an important question in the argument.

What in our complex system of government constitutes the "state," the organization in which reside the right and duty to educate the individual when the parent and voluntary agencies fail? The term "state" has various significations, but as used in this connection it is thus defined by Mr. Webster, and by the writers upon law: "A political body or body politic; the body of people united under one government, whatever may be the form of the government."

Mr. Bouvier says:

In its most enlarged sense it signifies a self-sufficient body of persons united together in one community for the defense of their rights and to do right and justice to foreigners. In this sense the state means the whole people united into one body-politic, and the state and the people of the state are equivalent expressions.

There can be no doubt that under our system the word "State" includes the combined powers of both the United States and of the several States of whose Union the former is composed. The territory which constitutes the one includes the many. The citizens of the many are individually and identically the citizens of the nation at large. Every citizen of the United States who resides in a State is a citizen thereof. "All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside." The rights and powers of the great community of fifty millions of people who constitute the citizens of the United States and of the several States are vested in the Government of the United States, in the governments of the several States, or in the people themselves. Although these three depositories of rights and powers are "distinct like the billows," yet they are "one like the sea." Distinct in their several jurisdictions, yet they constitute one great whole, and act together harmoniously for the individual and common good, each independent of the other in its sphere, like the independent yet concurring powers of nature in the realms of physical life, where—

All are but parts of one tremendous whole,
Whose body nature is, and God the soul.

It is only as we use the word state in this complete sense that the people of the United States, who are also the people of the several States and of the Territories, constitute "a body of persons united together in one community for the defense of their rights, and to do right and justice to foreigners."

Now, the right of self-defense, which is the right of self-preservation, is the right to live and to be. The right of the people to be at all implies and includes the right to constitute and maintain the state—that is to say, government—and to prescribe its form, for human existence is impossible without government. The governing power must know how to govern or it cannot govern. Can a man do that which he knows not how to do? The people have distributed the functions of government between the national and the sectional or

the State authorities, and have retained in themselves the initial exercise of all power through the ballot. The ballot is the republican form of government both in the nation and in the State.

Intelligence is necessary in the individual, who is the sovereign, in the one as well as in the other. The right and duty of the national portion of the Government to preserve itself and of the individual to preserve it and to exert his sovereignty through its forms perpetually are absolute. It is the right and duty of the whole to preserve the whole, and the right and duty of the whole to preserve the whole implies the preservation of all the parts by that whole, to the existence of which all the parts are necessary. It is not necessary that a man should have written permission to live. He needs no license stamped or sealed to give him the right to breathe.

His creation implied all that. Just so the people, when they created governments, both of State and nation, republican in form, and bade them multiply their blessings and replenish the earth with their civilizing and ennobling activities, necessarily gave them the breath of life and the inherent power to preserve that life. To have written into the constitutions of the States or of the national Government the right of self-preservation would have been as superfluous as to have required a written order for the sun to shine, for water to run down hill, or for any created thing to obey the law of its being. But the right to educate the child throughout the nation is the right to preserve the Government and the nation. That right cannot be curtailed. It is geographically coextensive with the jurisdiction of the Government itself, and self-preservation compels its exercise by the national Government whenever there is failure for any reason on the part of the parent and the state.

OBLIGATION TO GUARANTEE GOVERNMENTS REPUBLICAN IN FORM.

Still again. The whole people of the United States, that is to say the nation, by the primary act of the masses and by the act of their State governments, have commanded in the written terms of the constitutional law of the land that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government." How is that obligation to be fulfilled? Must its performance await revolution, and must destruction precede preservation? Is it a guarantee of possession to stand by while war and tempest obliterate, and then endeavor to restore? Is reconstruction the only or is it the better way in which the obligation to guarantee a government republican in form to the States of this Union can be discharged? Is not the ounce of prevention still worth the pound of cure? Does not the duty to guarantee imply the right to prevent and to preserve even more strongly than to restore? Prevention might be possible when restoration would prove to be impossible.

It is a conceded proposition that where a duty is imposed all the power necessary to its performance is conferred, and the choice of means, so far as there is no prohibition, goes with the power.

If all this be so, what doubt can there be, not only of the power, but also of the absolute duty of the national Government to perform its obligation of guarantee in the only effective way in which it is possible? When does the obligation to guarantee attach? Did it not commence with the adoption of the Constitution, and is it not continuous in its operation? Does it not attach as a right in the Territories, which are inchoate States? Does it not follow every moment of the concurrent life of the nation and of the States and enter into all their constitutional and inseparable relations?

Not to educate is to destroy. It follows inevitably that not to educate is to break the guarantee of republican government to the States. If the parent and the State fail to educate the citizen, does not this clause of the Constitution compel the nation to educate its child?

THE GENERAL WELFARE.

But Congress has express power "to provide for the general welfare of the United States," and to exert its utmost power of taxation to promote that which was one of the six great ends enumerated in the preamble, and to secure which the Constitution itself was ordained and established by the whole people for the United States of America. That people well understood that without intelligence it would be impossible "to preserve the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity." It goes without argument to say that in no way can the general welfare be so promoted as by the general diffusion of knowledge and the discipline of the mental powers of the masses of the people, which can only be accomplished by common schools maintained by governmental power.

Governments are but agencies established by society to secure the happiness of its individual members. Whenever they cease to promote the end for which they were created they should be destroyed, and whenever and so far as they fail they should modify or reverse their action.

If in the past the national Government has not borne its due proportion of the burdens of the education of the people, or if new conditions have arisen which require of it a degree of co-operation with the several States not hitherto necessary in securing to all citizens of the Republic that degree of intelligence which is indispensable to the safety of society and to the happiness of the individual, who is at once the subject and the sovereign in both local and national administration, then the time has come for a new departure, and the withes of straw must yield to the expanding limbs of the giant who is arousing himself for the labors of the time which has already come.

But it must not be forgotten that the fathers and mothers of this Republic never conceived of the possibility of its existence except as its foundations should be laid upon knowledge and virtue, and that the promotion of sound learning was deemed to be the fundamental duty of the national power. The time would fail to speak of the founders of the colonies, and of the constant efforts which they put forth from New Hampshire to Georgia to establish schools and colleges for the education of those who were to enjoy the rights of citizenship within their respective borders. The Revolution was the outgrowth of the school, the college, and of the free worship of God. The constitution of every State as well as the Declaration of Independence and the whole theory of the national polity depend upon the possession of knowledge and virtue by the people at large.

Hence Washington never ceased by word and deed to enforce this great truth upon his countrymen. Adams and Franklin and Jefferson and Madison and Hamilton and Clinton and Rush, and the whole galaxy of the immortals who cradled the nation, dwelt continually and emphatically upon the primary necessity of the universal intelligence of the masses to the perpetuation of their freedom and happiness. Nor did they confine their efforts to precept alone. The Congress of the Confederation as well as the General Government under which we now live at an early day proclaimed their duty and exercised their power to apply the property of the nation to promote this great interest of all. One-sixteenth part of the public lands was devoted to the education of the children of the coming States from the foundation of the Government; three-score years afterward the amount was doubled, and from time to time during the century nearly which has elapsed since the ordinances of 1785 and 1787 the nation has contributed of its resources to the establishment and maintenance of the public schools.

The messages of Washington and other early Presidents, who, with their associates, created and defined the national powers, and the responses of both branches of Congress are full of the recognition of the obligation of the General Government to encourage and foster universal education, and as he passed from the scene of official life the Father of his Country solemnly adjured the American people "to promote as an object of primary importance institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge."

The promotion of learning and science and the appropriation of the public money for that purpose has always been recognized as within the scope of national power. Measures for the establishment of a national university have been supported by our leading statesmen, and appropriations of public money and other property have been from time to time made to establish or assist institutions like the agricultural colleges, observatories, the Smithsonian Institute, and exploring expeditions by land or sea, all which implies the possession of the undoubted power as well as the disposition to apply the resources of the national Government to these high purposes whenever in its judgment the general welfare will be conserved thereby. But even if all this were untrue, the case would remain the same.

Laws are silent in war. They were silent in the conflict through which we have just passed. But what is meant by this? Not that all laws are silent. But that minor regulations which appertain to more quiet times are suspended in the overmastering presence of the great first law of self-preservation.

In this sense, which is the true sense, laws may become silent in peace as well as in war. We are now in peace, but if there be laws which forbid the education of the illiterate millions of the American people by the outstretched arm and bursting Treasury and innumerable intellectual and moral agencies of the nation at large, then those laws should, and in presence of the uprising sentiment of the people I may say they shall, be silent in this land until by the diffusion of knowledge and of the power which knowledge gives to every child within our borders peace may be made perpetual. Universal intelligence never makes war. Only ignorance is convertible into brute force. Ignorance is slavery. But for ignorance there would have been no slave. But for ignorance among the nominally free there would have been no rebellion. The contest we now wage is with that still unconquered ignorance of both white man and black man in all parts of the country which hurried us by remorseless fate to fields of death for four long years. Beside this we confront the demands of hordes incoming from beyond both great oceans, and of the advancing generations of men.

I am glad to admit that whenever the State or the local community is able to sufficiently instruct its youth it should do so, and that the national aid should be invoked only when made necessary by local neglect or inability. But this burden is primarily one of taxation. Civilization must be paid for. Education is the insurance upon civilization. It must be kept up everywhere, for the risk is everywhere. To leave the child of the pauper uneducated is to incur as great risk of destruction by the fires or floods of ignorance and crime as if he were the scion of wealth and place. So, too, in the nicely balanced forces and relations of localities, the neglect of a county or a township may in some vital emergency destroy the institutions of the whole country by remote or even by immediate results. Hence there must be no admission of the doctrine that the general power can yield the right to educate when necessary to the general good. This power is indispensable to preserve the parts as well as the whole.

If these principles are true, we are next brought logically to the

consideration of the actual condition of the United States and the Territories thereof in respect to the education of the people. This must be done that we may determine intelligently the question whether the nation should appropriate and, either directly or through State agencies, apply the public money for that use.

A GLANCE AT OUR RELATIONS TO OTHER NATIONS AS BEARING UPON EDUCATION.

In determining our duty in reference to the promotion of the general welfare by the appropriation of the public money to the education of youth, it may be well for us to consider not merely our internal relations, but also our position among the nations and our responsibilities to mankind at large. I will do this before proceeding to minute internal inquiries. It is no less than high crime for us to ignore the fact that we are but the trustees of our institutions and political principles for the human race. We cannot innocently forget that there are fifteen hundred millions of our fellow men living upon the planet to-day, of whom not more than one-sixth part are even nominally civilized, and not more than one human being in ten is free, or leads a life which to a citizen of our own favored country seems to be worth living at all. Yet the prospects of the world as a whole never were so hopeful as now.

What imagination can realize the horrors of history, and who can believe that the balance of human experience during the transition from the savage state to the blessings of civilization and of liberty is on the side of happiness? Until the development of our own institutions, it cannot be said that the masses of men who made up the population of any nation since the dawn of time were free. Liberty has either been wholly unknown, or she has been current only in aristocracies, which, while maintaining something like toleration and equality among themselves, have been more despotic in their rule of the masses below them than any king or czar. But our nation, and ours alone, has been advanced to the condition of a sovereignty universally diffused, to that of kingship popularized. This alone is freedom.

We have gained all that we possess by reason of the education of the individual, and we hold it upon the same tenure. What we hold for ourselves we hold for mankind, and we hold it for both upon the same condition by which it was gained, and that is the continued and universal education and development of the people. As the leader of the nations it is indispensable to the discharge of our high trust that we incessantly perfect and carefully preserve ourselves. This work cannot be delegated; this responsibility cannot be surrendered nor evaded. Our relations and our influence with mankind at large are sustained and felt in our national and not in our State or individual capacity. Our position as a nation can only be maintained by a culture and development of the citizens of the Republic which shall be stimulated by the national idea, controlled by it, if need be, and at all hazards by it guaranteed and made sure.

The responsibilities which rest upon us, placed as we are in the forefront of the struggle of the ages, with the bannered hopes of the race in one hand, and the sword of liberty, by whose sharp edge alone they can be realized, in the other, are not to be sneered at: as they were unsought, so they are not to be evaded, and as God liveth they shall be discharged. The common schools of this country are the recruiting ground and the disciplinary camp of the great armies of civilization and freedom and progress, whose victories have been and shall continue to be still more renowned than those of war.

Lycurgus resolved all legislation into the proper education of youth. To so shape the laws and institutions of a country as to perfect the citizen is to make the restraint of statutes unnecessary. Teach the individual man the full extent and just limitation of his own rights, imbue him with the desire to perform his duties to others and to the state, cultivate within his breast the love of country and intelligent recognition of the Deity who creates, controls, and blesses all, and society would go alone. This should be the great end of the lawgiver. Educate the rising generation mentally, morally, physically, just as it should be done, and this nation and this world would reach the millennium within one hundred years. But such education is now impossible.

Who is to instruct? The teachers are but as children yet, and although the fields are white unto the harvest the laborers are few. Nothing is so important as the education of youth, but not one dollar is expended for that use where ten are imperatively required; and it is still a debated question whether the nation shall be taxed to save its own child, when in no other way can itself be saved. It doth not yet appear what we shall be; but no pause can be permitted in effort without deterioration, and the increasing millions constantly cry more, more, give, give, and the cry must be heeded or even the low standard of to-day will sink to a still lower and more dangerous level.

But as we look abroad we behold the human race astir. We are no longer the exclusive custodians of the elements of progress; we are even now in sharp competition with European nations for rank as an intelligent people.

The emigration which comes over the Atlantic is not the same grade of human being who came one-fourth of a century ago. Ireland is being educated; so is the whole population of the British Isles, and, save Russia and Turkey, this is true of the Continent.

We are not much longer to compete industrially with the sodden brain and clumsy finger of an unlettered peasantry; but with two

hundred millions of producers, whose quickened powers of mind and body, combined with lower wages, will compel our relative advancement in order to maintain our superiority, or drive us to the increase of our already onerous tariffs in order to maintain our own industries and give employment and bread to our own people.

When we look abroad to the harvests of the commercial world we find ourselves already, save in the realm of sentiment, of no more consequence than any fourth-rate grower. While Asia, Africa, and the islands of the sea are stretching out their hands for civilized interchange, and are developing markets which within fifty years will double the consumption of all articles which the skill of advanced civilization pours into the lap of barbarism and of increasing culture *en route* to the enlightened state, we have small part in the matter now, and prospectively none at all, unless we arouse ourselves to the absolute necessity of the culture of our present and fast-increasing population throughout our continental domain. We have no ships, and our flag is a tradition on the sea; it is as rare in the marts of mankind as the pelican of the wilderness in Broadway, New York.

Great Britain learned the secret of power from the defeat which gave us independence one century ago. Since then she has not lost a province; she has annexed the world. How? Instructed in policy by our success she has established her colonies on every vacant lot of the globe; she has tied her cables to the commerce of every clime, and her strong fleets of peaceful convoys by her warlike marine are steaming for the coffers of London with the wealth of all nations, and especially of those among whom are to be found the profitable markets of future times.

Wherever among these upheaving populations she sends her ships she carries her institutions and her laws. Her colonies remain, and she has learned so to foster and govern that now they never rebel, but develop into powerful allies, and her morning drum-beat, which "encircles the globe," stirs the tides of patriotic devotion in the heart of every listener; and so it is that she can now precipitate millions of armed men upon any hostile power, whether she calls them from the dusky but valiant millions of Hindostan, from the hardy recruits who face us all along our northern line, or from Australia and the islands of the sea. Great Britain is located everywhere. She has learned that if she cultivates the individual citizen and rules in harmony with the impulses of the human soul, that her empire will be without end—except it be the end of the world.

Hence, her statesmen after forty years of study enacted the laws of 1870, which mark as absolute and a far more important landmark in the policy of that power as the free-trade policy of 1848. Great Britain is aiming to compel the education of every child covered by the jurisdiction of her flag at home or abroad, and to provide, or lead her colonies to provide, the means to fully carry out that policy. Within twenty-five years, unless we advance, we shall be far behind the English-speaking race in any other part of the earth.

What does this mean for us? Not merely humiliation and the half-masting of our banners—that we have already learned how to do and to rest quietly under it. But it will hurt our pockets. It will make us relatively poor. Wherever there is more intelligence there will be greater skill, and we shall become another Brazil to preserve the balance of stupidity on the western hemisphere. What is true of the new policy of Great Britain and of its consequences to us is also true of most other European nations. I would emphasize this aspect of the subject of education. Its importance to us cannot be overestimated. To mankind at large it means the millennium.

Let us examine the data of European progress that we may see if these things are so, for those who compare themselves among themselves are not wise.

In this examination it is pertinent to observe not so much the actual condition of the people of other countries as to note whether they are losing or accelerating their pace. Five years will educate a generation substantially, and it will not be long ere the Latin and the Saxon of Europe will reach and pass his kindred on this side the Atlantic if a relative improvement shall not be here maintained.

The data submitted below has been prepared at my request by the Commissioner of Education, whose invaluable labors have contributed so much to the elucidation of the great subject committed to his care.

NATIONAL AID TO EDUCATION.

1. FRANCE.

The population of France is 36,905,788. The liberality of the Government of the French Republic in providing for the education of the masses is without precedent in its history. At the close of the Franco-Prussian war, in 1871, popular education was in a backward state. According to the census of 1872 the total population was 36,102,921. Of this number 13,324,801, or 36.9 per cent., (including 3,540,101 children under six years of age,) were unable to read or write; 3,772,603, or 10.5 per cent., could read only; and 19,005,517, or 52.6 per cent., could read and write. This lamentable condition of affairs was due to optional attendance at school, and to the neglect on the part of the government to provide ample accommodation for a school population of nearly 6,000,000.

Many communes were too poor and some were unwilling to establish new schools or enlarge the existing ones. After some delay a law was passed, March 28, 1882, making education obligatory for all children between the ages of six and thirteen, and authorizing poor communes to apply for government aid whenever their means are not sufficient to establish and maintain public schools. The government, however, does not always wait for departments or communes to apply for aid; it invites them to apply, and assures them of hearty co-operation. Letters were sent on the 3d of April, 1882, by the minister of public instruction to the prefects of the departments of Morbihan and Vendée, (on the western coast of France,) on the condition of education in these two very backward districts.

In Morbihan, 60 per cent. of the conscripts for the army, and the same propor-

tion of persons who present themselves at the mairies (city halls) for marriages, cannot read or write. A number of communes have already voted sums amounting to 500,000 francs for the purpose of increasing the number of schools, and the minister of public instruction now offers them a further subsidy of 1,000,000 francs for the same purpose.

In Vendée, owing to similar causes, there also prevails a lamentable state of ignorance. Here 40 per cent. of the conscripts cannot read or write. In order to attend school hundreds of children would have to walk daily from eight to ten miles. The minister offers the department a subsidy of 600,000 francs for the purpose of increasing the number of schools.

Government aid to primary education.—In 1860 the government aid to primary education amounted to 5,424,036 francs; in 1870, (under the empire,) 9,817,513 francs; in 1877, (under the republic,) 22,035,760 francs. In 1882 the government aid will be about 50,000,000 francs, in order to enable all the communes to enforce the obligatory school law. In addition to the above amount the departments spend this year 25,000,000 francs and the communes 60,000,000 francs for primary education. During the two weeks from April 15 to April 30, 1882, the government has spent 1,244,835 francs for new school houses. The total amount spent by the government alone in 1881-'82 for all phases of instruction amounts to 114,353,941 francs, or \$22,717,880.

2. BELGIUM.

The following table shows the government grants to education from 1831 to 1882:

Year.	Francs.
1831.....	217, 000
1843.....	466, 000
1845.....	711, 000
1852.....	1 230, 000
1857.....	1, 689, 000
1864.....	3, 707, 000
1870.....	6, 425, 000
1878.....	11, 500, 000
1882.....	20, 400, 000

The population of Belgium is 5,403,006.

In 1830, when Belgium separated from Holland, there were only 1,146 public primary schools. In 1875, there were 4,152 public primary schools and 2,615 adult schools. In 1847, 41.06 per cent. of the conscripts were illiterate; in 1850, 35.35 per cent., and in 1878, only 19.59 per cent.

3. ITALY.

Italy has a population of 28,209,620, and a school population (6-12) of 4,527,582. Of this number 2,057,977 attend school, against 1,604,978 in 1870. The number of public elementary schools has risen from 32,782 in 1870 to 41,108 in 1879. The annual grant to these schools in 1882 is 31,000,000 lire (\$6,200,000). The 7,422 private elementary schools receive no state aid. In 1873 the government grant was 15,000,000 lire (\$3,000,000); in 1876, 20,000,000 lire (\$4,000,000); and in 1878, 24,000,000 lire (\$4,800,000). This shows an increase of 16,000,000 lire, or \$3,200,000 since 1873.

The above grants are made in addition to large buildings and gardens given for educational purposes in nearly every city and town of the kingdom.

According to the census of 1861, out of a population of 21,777,334 there were 16,999,701 who could neither read nor write—7,889,238 males and 9,110,463 females. In 1871, out of a population of 26,801,154 there were 19,533,792 who could neither read nor write.

The present minister of public instruction has taken energetic steps to provide accommodations for all the children of school age and to enforce the law which makes attendance at school obligatory for all children between the ages of six and twelve.

4. ENGLAND.

The annual parliamentary grants to elementary schools in England and Wales was: In 1840, £30,000; in 1850, £180,110; in 1858, £668,873; in 1862, £774,743; in 1863, £721,386; in 1866, £649,006; in 1867, £682,201; in 1868, £680,429; in 1869, £840,711; in 1870, £914,721; in 1873, £1,313,078; in 1875, £1,566,271; in 1877, £2,127,730; in 1879, £2,733,404; in 1882, £2,749,863.

The number of schools has risen from 10,751 in 1872 to 17,614 in 1880; the number of seats from 2,397,745 in 1872 to 4,240,753 in 1880; and the average number of children in attendance from 1,445,326 in 1872 to 2,750,916 in 1880.

The population of England and Wales is 25,968,286.

5. SCOTLAND.

Population, 3,734,370. The parliamentary grant to elementary schools amounts to £468,512 for 1882-'83. The number of elementary schools has increased from 1,962 in 1872 to 3,056 in 1880; the number of seats from 267,412 in 1872 to 602,054 in 1880, and the number of children in average attendance from 206,090 in 1872 to 404,618 in 1880.

6. IRELAND.

Population, 5,159,839. Number of elementary schools, 7,522. Number of pupils, 1,031,995. The parliamentary grants for popular education in Ireland amounted to a total of £2,948,069 in the ten years, 1860-'69; in 1868 it was £360,195; in 1872, £430,390, and in 1882-'83 it amounts to £729,868.

7. PRUSSIA.

Population, 27,251,067. The government expenditure for education amounts to \$11,458,856 in 1882, against \$10,000,000 in 1881. As nearly all the Prussian schools derive income from endowments, the government grants are chiefly devoted to the establishment of new schools and the improvement of old ones.

8. RUSSIA.

Russia, with a population of 78,500,000 and a school population of 15,000,000, has only 28,357 elementary schools and 1,213,325 pupils. The annual government grant to all grades of schools amounts to \$9,000,000. Of this amount only \$475,000 is devoted to elementary education. The finances of Russia exhibit large annual deficits, caused partly by an enormous expenditure for war, and partly by the construction of railways. According to official returns, the total war outlay incurred by Russia during the four years 1876-'79 amounted to \$728,984,635.

The mass of the population of Russia is as yet without education. In 1860 only two out of every hundred recruits levied for the army were able to read and write, but the proportion had largely increased in 1870, when eleven out of every one hundred were found to be possessed of these elements of knowledge.

10. AUSTRIA.

Education until recently was in a backward state in Austria, the bulk of the agricultural population, constituting two-thirds of the empire, being almost entirely illiterate. During the last twelve years, however, the government has made vigorous efforts to bring about an improvement by founding new schools at the expense of the state wherever the conveniences were too poor. A law was passed in 1868 making education obligatory for all children between the ages of six and fourteen.

The government expenditure for public education has increased from \$2,300,000 in 1870 to \$6,500,000 in 1881.

In this connection as illustrating the educational impulse moving the whole British Empire I annex the following data of schools in the province of Ontario:

The population of Ontario is 1,913,460 and the school population 489,924.

In 1844 there were in the province 2,505 schools, with 96,756 pupils; in 1875 5,058 schools, with 494,065 pupils, and in 1880 5,245 schools, with 496,855 pupils. The total expenses for education were \$275,000 in 1844, \$2,297,694 in 1871, \$3,258,125 in 1873, \$3,433,210 in 1878, and \$3,414,267 in 1880.

It will be observed that in every instance cited the nation assumes the duty and exercises the power not only of assisting but of controlling the subdivisions which make up the whole and provides for compulsory attendance of the child. The principle is fully recognized that when the general welfare demands individuals and subdivisions must submit, if necessary for any cause, to receive compulsory blessings, coupled with which is the duty which implies the right of the whole to provide for the protection and safety of all the parts by the utmost exercise of its powers. True, their governments are not so complex as ours, but the principle is still the same. Self-preservation dictates this policy everywhere.

It is impossible to dwell upon this branch of the subject or to spread before the Senate the evidence, coming from almost every Christian and from some Pagan people, like the Japanese, for instance, that the human race is arousing itself to the realization of its innate possibilities. The most astounding and humiliating fact of which I have knowledge, bearing upon the relative educational status of our own compared with the people of Europe is this, that to-day only 14 per cent. of the immigration which comes from that continent to our shores is illiterate, being substantially of the same grade of intelligence as our general population. In other words, immigration no longer adds essentially to American illiteracy. It is probable that within a few years teachers from abroad will compete with our own for the higher wages paid to instructors in our common schools.

ACTUAL STATE OF EDUCATION IN THIS COUNTRY.

I wish now to call attention to the actual condition of the American people as revealed by the most authentic evidence. Fortunately the returns of the census of 1880 are so fully compiled that through the labors of the Bureau of Census and of the Commissioner of Education the most important data has been tabulated, and I am able to give the country the cold steel of reliable statistics. These are more eloquent than any other possible statement, and demand the profoundest study of every citizen of the land.

But this should be remembered: It by no means follows that the person who can read and write is therefore qualified to discharge his duty as a sovereign. The line of lowest qualification has been fixed as by common consent, in the preparation of official data, at that level, but the suffrage itself is universal to males in nearly every State.

We recognize the right to govern himself as a part of the inalienable heritage of every man, regardless of literary attainments. But the capacity to read and to write is so obviously necessary to the proper exercise of this inherent right that, as a rule, we instinctively demand of every citizen that he shall possess himself of this power, and we demand of society that the opportunity to do so shall be provided at the public charge. True, that the history of the human race has been largely wrought by unlettered men, and there be many educated fools, while many a philosopher and natural leader cannot read.

But I would remind those who judge hopefully of our condition because a majority of our people can read and write, that of those who have the power a large proportion possess it very imperfectly, and almost never exercise it. Of those who can write multitudes do not place a sentence on paper twice in a life-time. Thousands never get an idea from the printed page. The qualification is but nominal, and suffices merely to accomplish the ordinary business of life under the careful supervision of others, and is not really the source of knowledge and the means of interchange of thought. So that the figures of every census are far more favorable than the facts as to the real mental condition of the people. This consideration should never be lost sight of in the study of the problem before us, which is, How shall we qualify every citizen to best perform his part? How shall the whole people be lifted to the high level where subjects are unknown, and where equality and sovereignty are convertible terms?

The population of the United States in 1860 was thirty-one and one-half millions. In 1870, thirty-eight and one-half millions. In 1880, 50,000,000. In 1890 it will be at least 70,000,000. It is to-day nearly 52,000,000. So it must be remembered all the while that even the tremendous numbers and alarming conditions revealed in the following returns are constantly expanding in their gigantic proportions and overwhelming gravity.

CONDITION OF THE SUFFRAGE.

Table No. 1 I take from the speech of Senator BUTLER, lately delivered in this Chamber. It is from the last census returns. It is the rule to estimate one voter for every five persons in the community, which makes the voting population of the country 10,000,000 in 1880. The total number over twenty-one years of age who cannot write is 4,204,363, of whom 2,056,463 are whites and 2,147,900 are colored, including about 300,000 Indians and 100,000 Asiatics. Assuming one-half of these to be females, and therefore to have no souls, and not only to be without but to be unfit to exercise the suffrage, and making allowance for the unnaturalized citizens, there will remain 2,000,000 of illiterate voters, about equally divided between the white and colored races. One voter in five cannot write his name. He casts a ballot whose contents are to him unknown

except from hearsay. He cannot tell the Constitution of his country from the code of Draco. He is the prey of the demagogue or the victim of prejudice, but he holds the balance of power in almost every State and in the nation at large.

Follow down these columns so pregnant with the demonstration of danger and dishonor to the Republic.

The illiterate voters of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, in short of every Middle, Southern, and most of the Western States, have power, if combined, to decide any political issue that is now, or for years is likely to be, pending between political parties. They represent ten of our fifty millions of people.

Table No. 1.

States and Territories.	White.	Colored.	Total.
The United States	2,056,463	2,147,900	4,204,363
Alabama	60,174	206,878	267,052
Arizona	3,550	633	4,183
Arkansas	50,235	68,444	118,679
California	22,625	22,100	44,725
Colorado	7,025	465	7,490
Connecticut	23,339	1,497	24,836
Dakota	3,206	458	3,664
Delaware	6,462	7,935	14,397
District of Columbia	3,569	19,447	23,016
Florida	10,885	39,753	50,638
Georgia	71,693	247,318	319,011
Idaho	510	943	1,453
Illinois	99,356	10,397	109,753
Indiana	77,076	8,806	85,882
Iowa	35,815	1,958	37,773
Kansas	17,095	11,498	28,593
Kentucky	124,723	90,738	215,461
Louisiana	34,813	178,789	213,602
Maine	16,234	335	16,569

Table No. 2 presents the latest statistical view of the condition of popular education in each State and Territory and in the country as a whole which can be prepared at this time.

TABLE NO. 2.—Public school statistics of the United States in 1880, with number of teachers and pupils in private schools, prepared by Commissioner of Education.

States and Territories.	School age	School population.	Number enrolled in public schools.	Average daily attendance.	Average duration of school in days.	Expenditure in the year—per capita of pupils enrolled in public schools.	Number of public schools.	Teachers in public schools.	Teachers in private schools.*	Pupils in private schools.*	Amount of available school funds, (permanent.)	Amount of permanent school fund, including portions not now available.	Interest on permanent fund, including rents of school lands.
Alabama	7-21	388,003	179,490	117,978	80.0	\$2 08	4,594	4,615			\$2,528,950		\$138,013
Arkansas	6-21	247,547	70,972				3,100	1,827			\$144,875	\$190,186	\$14,269
California	5-17	215,978	158,765	100,966	146.6	\$17 17	2,803	3,595		14,953	2,006,800	2,104,465	\$180,909
Colorado	6-21	35,566	22,119	12,618	689.0	17 80		678			36,000		\$67,041
Connecticut	4-16	140,235	119,694	178,421	179.2	\$11 01	1,630	23,100	512	13,900	2,021,346	2,021,346	\$112,188
Delaware	6-21	35,459	27,823		158.0	8 12	561	594			448,999		\$26,607
Florida	4-21	88,677	39,315	27,046			1,131	1,095			246,900		\$117,962
Georgia	6-18	443,444	236,533	145,190		1 99	65,916	6,000	1,680	48,452			
Illinois	6-21	1,010,851	704,041	431,638	150.0	9 61	11,964	22,255	1,497	60,440	9,049,302	9,049,302	\$593,119
Indiana	6-21	703,558	511,283	321,659	136.0	7 96	9,383	13,578	592	112,112		9,065,255	\$631,914
Iowa	5-21	586,556	426,057	259,836	148.0	11 25	11,084	21,598	474	12,724	3,484,411		\$282,902
Kansas	5-21	340,647	231,434	137,667	107.0	7 85	5,233	7,780	979	66,205	2,297,590	11,815,519	\$454,608
Kentucky	6-20	545,161	265,581	193,874	102.0	3 85		6,764				1,755,682	\$114,172
Louisiana	6-18	273,845	68,440	45,626	118.0	\$6 74	1,494	2,025	2,247	44,404		1,130,867	\$30,320
Maine	4-21	214,656	149,827	103,113	120.0	6 53		6,934			438,287		\$27,995
Massachusetts	5-20	276,120	162,431	85,778	121.0	8 64	2,300	3,125			906,229		\$52,116
Michigan	5-15	307,321	306,777	233,127	177.0	\$14 93	5,570	8,595		26,289	2,086,886		\$138,016
Minnesota	5-20	506,221	362,556	213,898	141.0	\$8 11	6,695	13,949	703	18,854	2,880,942	3,340,949	\$226,955
Mississippi	5-21	271,428	180,248	117,161	94.0	\$8 42	24,064	5,215			4,449,728	15,000,000	\$250,485
Missouri	5-21	426,689	236,704	156,761	77.5	2 70	65,367	5,569			6815,229		\$126,233
Montana	6-20	723,484	476,376	219,132	110.0		8,641	10,447			8,950,806		\$638,245
Nebraska	5-21	142,348	92,549	60,156	109.0	12 29	2,922	4,100			3,323,217	\$20,754,810	\$134,025
Nevada	6-18	610,295	67,590	65,108				6184			6380,000		
New Hampshire	6-21	72,102	665,048	148,910	161.5		2,528	63,582		63,066			\$624,809
New Jersey	5-18	330,685	204,961	115,194	192.0	9 48		3,477	572	43,530	1,454,007	2,515,785	\$100,000
New York	5-21	1,641,173	1,031,593	573,089	179.0	10 09	20,500	30,730		139,476	7,265,807		\$170,000
North Carolina	6-21	459,324	225,606	147,802	54.0	1 12	5,503	4,130			\$200,000	\$531,555	\$8,000
Ohio	6-21	61,043,320	747,138	476,279	150.0	8 59	12,043	23,684	292	28,650			\$245,745
Oregon	4-20	59,615	37,533	27,435	89.6	8 37	6,865	1,314	212	3,744			\$36,910
Pennsylvania	6-21	2,001,000	937,310	601,627	147.0		618,386	21,375	2,947	24,066	6562,830		\$1,000,000
Rhode Island	5-15	52,273	44,780	29,065	184.0	11 63	924	1,295			266,950		\$12,448
South Carolina	6-16	422,128	134,072	191,461	68.0	2 42	2,973	5,171					
Tennessee	6-21	544,882	290,141				5,522	5,954	1,665	41,068	\$2,512,500	\$2,512,500	\$44,623
Texas	8-14	230,527	186,786		67.0		6,127	4,361					\$653,090
Vermont	5-20	62,831	75,238	48,606	125.0		2,616	4,826			6669,087		
Virginia	5-21	555,807	220,736	128,404	113.0	3 32	4,854	4,373	1,609	25,692		1,468,765	
West Virginia	6-21	120,113	145,850	91,704	99.0	4 43	63,725	4,134			423,989	423,989	\$15,320
Wisconsin	4-20	483,229	299,258	197,510	162.5	7 51	5,984	10,115	804	25,938	2,747,844	2,995,112	\$184,409
Total		15,128,078	9,679,655	5,743,839			187,005	280,143	12,993	560,239			\$6,392,048
Arizona	6-21	7,148	4,212	2,847	109.0			101					
Dakota	5-21	12,030	8,042	3,170	88.0			280					
District of Columbia	6-17	43,558	26,439	20,637	193.0	\$14 87	p325	433			\$60,385	\$60,385	\$2,225
Idaho	5-21		6,758				115	160			\$5,000		
Indian		11,444	6,098	3,944			212	110					\$188,359
Montana	4-21	7,070	3,970	2,506	96.0		153	161					

Table No. 1—Continued.

States and Territories.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Maryland	34,155	66,357	100,512
Massachusetts	81,671	2,221	83,892
Michigan	48,291	3,758	52,049
Minnesota	27,645	760	28,414
Mississippi	27,789	208,122	235,911
Missouri	89,924	40,357	130,281
Montana	525	777	1,302
Nebraska	7,821	496	8,317
Nevada	1,807	1,638	3,445
New Hampshire	10,694	81	10,775
New Jersey	37,348	7,844	45,192
New Mexico	33,623	5,209	38,832
New York	182,050	10,134	192,184
North Carolina	116,437	174,152	290,589
Ohio	92,616	14,152	106,768
Oregon	2,904	2,387	5,291
Pennsylvania	174,286	15,551	189,837
Rhode Island	18,611	1,139	19,750
South Carolina	34,335	200,063	234,398
Tennessee	118,734	126,339	245,073
Texas	65,117	121,627	186,744
Utah	5,385	518	5,903
Vermont	12,872	129	13,001
Virginia	71,004	214,340	285,344
Washington	1,011	1,884	2,895
West Virginia	45,340	7,539	52,879
Wisconsin	45,768	981	46,749
Wyoming	285	144	429

* Including Indians and Asiatics.

The concentration of wealth, population, and power in cities makes the condition of education therein an element of great importance in forming a correct opinion upon the whole subject, and should be considered by itself. I have therefore endeavored to furnish the needed data in the following table—No. 2:

TABLE No. 2.—Public school statistics of the United States in 1880, with number of teachers and pupils in private schools, &c.—Continued.

States and Territories.	School age.	School population.	Number enrolled in public schools.	Average daily attendance.	Average duration of school in days.	Expenditure in the year—per capita of pupils enrolled in public schools.	Number of public schools.	Teachers in public schools.	Teachers in private schools.*	Pupils in private schools.*	Amount of available school funds, (permanent.)	Amount of permanent school fund, including portions not now available.	Interest on permanent fund, including rents of school lands.
New Mexico	c7-18	d29,312	e5,151		c132.0		c138	c147	e84	c1,259	211		
Utah	6-18	40,672	24,326	17,178	128.0		6373	517					
Washington	b5-21	b24,223	b14,032	b9,585	b87.5	b8 15	340	b560	b31	b451			
Wyoming	b7-21		b2,090	b1,287				b49					
Total		175,457	101,118	61,154			1,696	2,610	112	6,921			188,584
Grand total		15,303,535	9,780,773	5,804,993			188,701	282,753	13,105	567,160			6,580,632

(a.) For whites; for colored 6-16.

(b.) In 1879.

(c.) In 1875.

(d.) Census of 1870.

(e.) In 1878.

(f.) Estimated.

(g.) In 1873.

(h.) In 1877.

(i.) In the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Creek Nations.

(j.) In the five civilized tribes.

(k.) For the winter.

(l.) In white schools only.

(m.) In cities; 176 in counties.

(n.) In evening schools, 61.

(o.) In the counties; 158 in cities and towns.

(p.) Approximately.

(q.) Number necessary to supply the schools.

(r.) Private schools in public buildings.

(u.) In 1879; exclusive of New Orleans private schools.

(v.) In 1879; exclusive of Philadelphia.

(w.) In academies and private schools.

(x.) Estimated average number of pupils.

(y.) Includes the United States deposit-fund as reported in 1878, amounting to \$4,014,521.

(z.) In State and United States 4 percents, ordered to be sold by the last Legislature.

(aa.) Exclusive of 1,000,000 acres of swamp-land made subject to entry sale by last Legislature.

(bb.) Funds in the five civilized tribes, whole or part interest of which is used for school purposes.

(cc.) From rents in 1879.

(dd.) State apportionment.

(ee.) Includes revenue from other funds.

(ff.) Apparently does not include interest on the United States deposit funds.

(gg.) State appropriation in lieu of interest on permanent fund.

* As far as reported by State superintendents; accompanying is a more specific report on this point, which approximately exhibits (if we exclude the preparatory work done by private normal schools) the number of private institutions, with teachers and pupils in them, giving secondary or superior instruction in each State and Territory.

As tables Nos. 2 and 3 contain an affirmative statement of the agencies at work in the production of intelligence among the people, and to a certain extent of their results, I have endeavored in table No. 4 to exhibit in one view the combined mass of ignorance mathematically stated, upon which no impression has been made, a mass of illiteracy dense and thus far impenetrable to the first ray of morning.

TABLE No. 3.—Table prepared at the request of Hon. H. W. Blair, by the Bureau of Education, showing the total population, school population, enrollment, average attendance, total number of teachers, length of school year in days, number of pupils or children of school age not attending school, per cent. of school population enrolled in schools, per cent. of school population not enrolled in school in eighty-six cities, (census of 1880.)

Cities.	Population.	School population.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Total number of teachers.	Length of school year in days.	Number of pupils not attending.	Per cent. of school population enrolled in school.	Per cent. of school population not enrolled in school.
Mobile, Alabama	29,132		4,659	4,014	125	172			
Selma, Alabama	7,529	1,757	882	717	14		875	50	50
Little Rock, Arkansas	13,138	6,169	2,503	1,655	33	180	3,666	41	59
Oakland, California	34,555	8,108	5,996	5,067	129	206	2,112	74	26
Sacramento, California	21,420	4,943	3,895		75	200	1,048	79	21
San Francisco, California	233,959	53,892	38,320	28,150	686	211	15,572	71	29
Denver, Colorado	35,629	5,700	3,210	1,953	65	199	2,490	56	44
Bridgeport, Connecticut	29,148	6,641	5,229	3,529	91	210	1,412	79	21
Hartford, Connecticut	42,015	9,652	7,612	4,866	140	201	2,040	79	21
New Haven, Connecticut	62,882	13,897	11,897	7,991	230	200	2,000	86	14
Wilmington, Delaware	42,478		7,043	4,472	115	207			
Georgetown and Washington, District of Columbia	159,871	27,142	15,728	12,508	259	203	11,414	58	42
Jacksonville, Florida	7,650	1,011	804		17	176	207	79	21
Key West, Florida	9,890	3,415	1,168	828	17	240	2,247	34	66
Atlanta, Georgia	37,409	10,500	4,100	2,609	68	200	6,400	39	61
Augusta, Georgia	21,891	9,368	4,027		32	183	5,339	43	57
Chicago, Illinois	502,185	137,035	59,562	42,375	896	200	77,473	43	57
Peoria, Illinois	29,259	9,670	4,761	3,386	76	200	4,409	49	51
Indianapolis, Indiana	75,056	26,789	13,936	8,925	219	200	11,853	52	48
Terre Haute, Indiana	26,042	8,096	4,138	2,975	78	260	3,958	57	43
Des Moines, Iowa	22,408	3,576	2,322	1,562	41	190	1,254	65	35
Dubuque, Iowa	22,254	9,476	3,686	2,555	71	200	5,790	39	61
Leavenworth, Kansas	16,546	6,257	3,060	2,154	34	180	3,197	49	51
Topeka, Kansas	15,452	2,816	1,935	1,607	30	180	881	68	32
Covington, Kentucky	29,720	10,094	3,286	2,485	60	198	6,809	32	68
Louisville, Kentucky	123,758	46,587	19,990	13,498	325	215	26,597	43	57
New Orleans, Louisiana	216,090	56,947	17,886	15,190	407	208	39,661	31	69
Bangor, Maine	16,856	5,479	3,120	2,458	71	201	2,359	35	65
Lewiston, Maine	19,683	5,974	3,558	2,061	76	1874	2,411	60	40
Portland, Maine	33,810	10,660	6,797	4,347	128	200	3,863	64	36
Baltimore, Maryland	332,313	86,961	48,066	29,961	822	186	38,865	35	65
Boston, Massachusetts	362,839	57,703	59,768	46,130	1,201	206	2,065	103	
Lawrence, Massachusetts	39,151	6,865	4,800	4,332	118	200	2,065	70	30
Lowell, Massachusetts	59,475	9,121	12,211	6,045	160		3,090	131	
Worcester, Massachusetts	58,291	10,988	11,452	7,913	218	200	464	104	
Detroit, Michigan	116,340	39,467	15,719	10,818	250	200	23,748	40	60
Grand Rapids, Michigan	32,016	9,784	5,727	3,590	106	200	4,057	58	42
Minneapolis, Minnesota	46,887	12,806	6,142	4,248	120	200	6,664	48	52
Saint Paul, Minnesota	41,473		4,388	3,030	96	200			
Vicksburg, Mississippi	11,814	3,000	1,196		31		1,804	39	61
Kansas City, Missouri	55,785	11,325	5,259	3,140	62	200	6,066	46	54
Saint Joseph, Missouri	32,431	8,908	3,820	2,579	58	200	5,088	43	57
Saint Louis, Missouri	350,518	106,372	55,780	36,449	1,044	200	50,992	52	48
Omaha, Nebraska	30,518	7,381	3,716		57	200	3,665	50	50
Dover, New Hampshire	11,687	2,350	1,880	1,436	46	180	470	80	20
Manchester, New Hampshire	32,630	4,774	4,350	2,818	86	190	421	91	9

TABLE NO. 3. Table prepared at the request of Hon. H. W. Blair, by the Bureau of Education, showing the total population, &c.—Continued.

Cities.	Population.	School population.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Total number of teachers.	Length of school year in days.	Number of pupils not attending.	Per cent. of school population enrolled in schools.	Per cent. of school population not enrolled in school.
Nashua, New Hampshire.....	13,397	2,072	2,526	1,630	52	180	154	*121	
Portsmouth, New Hampshire.....	9,690	2,251	1,891		35	200	360	62	38
Jersey City, New Jersey.....	120,722	41,226	22,776	12,905	328	204	18,450	55	45
Newark, New Jersey.....	136,508	41,935	19,778	11,100	270	210	22,457	46	54
Paterson, New Jersey.....	51,031	13,672	7,901	4,750	142	200	5,571	58	42
Albany, New York.....	90,758	35,411	14,049	9,175	229	210	21,362	40	60
Brooklyn, New York.....	566,663	181,033	96,663	52,677	1,315	205	84,720	53	47
Buffalo, New York.....	155,134	56,000	18,606	14,555	439	201	37,394	33	67
New York, New York.....	1,206,209	385,000	270,176	132,720	3,357	204	114,824	70	30
Rochester, New York.....	89,366	37,000	13,869	8,250	230	200	23,131	37	63
Wilmington, North Carolina.....	17,350	4,921	866				4,055	18	82
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	255,159	87,618	36,121	27,279	671	225	51,497	41	59
Cleveland, Ohio.....	160,146	49,256	24,262	16,807	596	196	24,994	49	51
Columbus, Ohio.....	51,647	14,662	7,902	5,953	149	200	6,760	54	46
Dayton, Ohio.....	38,678	11,660	6,114	4,527	125		5,546	52	48
Toledo, Ohio.....	50,137	14,898	7,615	4,739	125	200	7,283	51	49
Portland, Oregon.....	17,577	4,669	2,650	1,956	46	200	2,019	57	43
Allegheny, Pennsylvania.....	78,682		11,610	8,287	202	193			
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.....	877,170		105,511	91,145	2,295	207			
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.....	156,389		26,937	17,587					
Seranton, Pennsylvania.....	45,850	19,800	10,174	6,861	169	220	9,626	51	49
Newport, Rhode Island.....	15,693	3,419	2,580	1,808	53	198		75	25
Providence, Rhode Island.....	104,857	19,108	13,993	9,630	289		5,115	73	27
Charleston, South Carolina.....	49,984	12,727	7,284		91	197	5,443	57	43
Columbia, South Carolina.....	10,636								
Chattanooga, Tennessee.....	12,892	3,061	2,185	1,382		180		876	71
Knoxville, Tennessee.....	9,693	2,100	1,509	939	26	200		591	72
Memphis, Tennessee.....	33,592	9,011	4,105	2,389	63	151	4,906	45	55
Nashville, Tennessee.....	43,350	12,460	6,098	4,299	96	190	6,362	49	51
Houston, Texas.....	16,513	2,746	1,756	1,172	23	160		390	61
San Antonio, Texas.....	20,550	3,022	1,584	934	22	205	1,438	52	48
Burlington, Vermont.....	11,365		1,566		32				
Rutland, Vermont.....	12,149		2,395		64				
Norfolk, Virginia.....	21,966	6,695	1,613	1,117	26	210	5,082	24	76
Petersburg, Virginia.....	21,656	7,417	1,985	1,494	28	174	5,432	27	73
Richmond, Virginia.....	63,600	21,536	5,821	4,778	129	198	15,715	27	73
Madison, Wisconsin.....	10,324	3,517	1,939	1,745	54	185	1,578	55	45
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.....	115,587	37,742	17,085	11,149	239		20,657	45	55
Oshkosh, Wisconsin.....	15,748	5,874	2,217	2,017	53		3,657	38	62
	8,300,081	2,052,923	1,302,776	858,533	21,672		750,147		

*More than the school population.—This is due to the fact that they are allowed to attend school after the school age established by law. Average attendance about two-thirds of enrollment or one-third of population of school age. Thirty-four cities 50 per cent. and upward not enrolled at all.

TABLE NO. 4.—Illiteracy in the United States, (census of 1880.)

States and Territories.	Total population.	Total population who cannot read, ten years of age and over.	Percentage of total population who cannot read.	Total population who cannot write, ten years of age and over.	Percentage of total population who cannot write.	Total white population.	Total white population who cannot write, ten years of age and over.	Percentage of total white population who cannot write.	Total colored population.	Total colored population who cannot write, ten years of age, and over.	Percentage of total colored population who cannot write.
The United States.....	50,155,783	4,923,451	9.82	6,239,958	12.44	43,402,970	3,019,080	6.96	*6,752,813	3,220,878	47.70
Alabama.....	1,262,505	330,279	26.33	433,447	34.33	662,185	111,767	16.88	600,320	321,680	53.58
Arizona.....	40,440	5,496	13.59	5,842	14.45	35,160	4,824	13.72	5,280	1,018	19.28
Arkansas.....	802,525	153,229	19.09	202,015	25.17	591,531	98,542	16.66	210,994	103,473	49.04
California.....	864,694	48,583	5.62	53,430	6.18	767,181	26,000	3.40	97,513	27,340	28.04
Colorado.....	194,327	9,321	4.80	10,474	5.39	181,126	9,906	5.18	3,201	568	17.74
Connecticut.....	622,700	20,986	3.37	28,424	4.56	610,769	26,763	4.38	11,931	1,661	13.92
Dakota.....	135,177	3,094	2.29	4,821	3.57	130,147	4,157	3.13	2,030	664	32.71
Delaware.....	146,608	16,912	11.54	19,414	13.24	120,160	8,346	6.95	26,448	11,068	41.85
District of Columbia.....	177,024	21,541	12.13	25,778	14.51	118,006	3,988	3.33	59,618	21,790	36.55
Florida.....	269,493	70,219	26.06	80,183	29.75	142,605	19,763	13.86	126,888	60,420	47.62
Georgia.....	1,542,186	446,683	28.96	520,416	33.75	816,906	128,934	15.78	725,274	391,482	53.98
Idaho.....	32,610	1,384	4.24	1,778	5.45	29,013	784	2.70	3,597	994	27.63
Illinois.....	3,077,871	96,809	3.15	145,397	4.72	3,031,151	132,426	4.37	46,720	12,971	27.76
Indiana.....	1,978,301	70,008	3.54	110,761	5.60	1,938,798	100,308	5.18	39,503	10,363	26.23
Iowa.....	1,624,615	28,117	1.73	46,609	2.87	1,614,600	44,337	2.75	10,015	2,272	22.69
Kansas.....	996,096	25,503	2.56	39,470	3.96	952,155	24,888	2.61	33,911	14,588	43.20
Kentucky.....	1,648,690	258,186	15.66	348,392	21.13	1,377,179	214,497	15.58	271,511	133,895	49.31
Louisiana.....	939,946	297,312	31.63	318,980	33.87	454,954	58,951	12.96	484,992	259,429	53.49
Maine.....	648,936	18,181	2.80	22,170	3.42	646,852	21,758	3.36	2,084	412	19.77
Maryland.....	934,943	111,387	11.91	134,488	14.38	724,693	44,316	6.12	210,250	90,172	42.89
Massachusetts.....	1,763,085	75,635	4.24	92,980	5.21	1,763,782	90,658	5.14	19,303	2,322	12.03
Michigan.....	1,636,937	47,112	2.88	63,723	3.89	1,614,560	58,932	3.65	22,377	4,791	21.41
Minnesota.....	780,773	20,551	2.63	34,546	4.42	776,884	33,506	4.31	3,889	1,040	26.74
Mississippi.....	1,131,597	315,612	27.89	373,201	32.98	479,398	53,448	11.15	652,199	319,753	49.03
Missouri.....	2,168,380	138,818	6.40	208,754	9.63	2,022,826	152,510	7.54	145,554	56,244	38.64
Montana.....	39,159	1,530	3.91	1,707	4.36	35,885	631	1.78	3,774	1,076	28.51
Nebraska.....	452,402	7,830	1.73	11,528	2.55	449,704	10,926	2.43	2,638	602	22.82
Nevada.....	62,266	3,703	5.95	4,069	6.53	53,556	1,915	3.58	8,710	2,154	24.73
New Hampshire.....	346,991	11,982	3.45	14,302	4.12	346,229	14,208	4.10	762	94	12.34
New Jersey.....	1,131,116	39,136	3.46	53,249	4.71	1,092,017	44,049	4.03	39,099	9,200	23.53
New Mexico.....	119,565	52,994	44.32	57,156	47.80	108,721	49,597	45.62	10,844	7,559	69.71
New York.....	5,082,871	166,625	3.28	219,600	4.32	5,016,022	208,175	4.15	66,849	11,425	17.09
North Carolina.....	1,399,750	367,890	26.28	463,975	33.15	867,242	192,032	22.14	582,508	271,943	51.07
Ohio.....	3,198,062	86,754	2.71	131,847	4.12	3,117,920	115,491	3.70	80,142	16,356	20.41
Oregon.....	174,768	5,376	3.08	7,423	4.25	163,075	4,343	2.66	11,693	3,080	26.34

TABLE No. 4.—*Illiteracy in the United States, (census of 1880)*—Continued.

States and Territories.	Total population.	Total population who cannot read, ten years of age and over.	Percentage of total population who cannot read.	Total population who cannot write, ten years of age and over.	Percentage of total population who cannot write.	Total white population.	Total white population who cannot write, ten years of age and over.	Percentage of total white population who cannot write.	Total colored population.	Total colored population who cannot write, ten years of age and over.	Percentage of total colored population who cannot write.
Pennsylvania	4,282,891	146,138	3.41	228,014	5.32	4,197,016	209,981	5.00	85,875	18,033	21.00
Rhode Island	276,581	17,456	6.31	24,793	8.97	269,939	23,544	8.72	6,592	1,249	18.95
South Carolina	995,577	321,780	32.32	369,848	37.15	391,105	59,777	15.28	604,472	310,071	51.30
Tennessee	1,542,359	394,385	19.09	410,722	26.63	1,138,831	216,227	18.99	403,528	194,495	48.20
Texas	1,591,749	256,223	16.10	316,432	19.88	1,197,237	123,912	10.35	394,512	192,520	48.80
Utah	143,963	4,851	3.37	8,826	6.13	142,423	8,137	5.71	1,540	689	44.74
Vermont	332,286	12,993	3.91	15,837	4.77	331,218	15,681	4.73	1,068	156	14.61
Virginia	1,512,565	360,495	23.83	430,352	28.45	880,858	114,692	13.02	631,707	315,660	49.97
Washington	75,116	3,191	4.25	3,889	5.18	67,199	1,429	2.13	7,917	2,460	31.07
West Virginia	618,457	52,041	8.41	85,376	13.80	592,537	75,237	12.70	25,920	10,139	39.12
Wisconsin	1,315,497	38,693	2.94	55,558	4.22	1,309,618	54,233	4.14	5,879	1,325	22.54
Wyoming	20,789	427	2.05	556	2.67	19,437	374	1.92	1,352	182	13.46

* Including Indians, Chinese, Japanese, &c.

The above table, prepared at the request of Hon. H. W. BLAIR, chairman of the Senate Committee on Education, is respectfully submitted to the Superintendent of the Census, with the statement that while its figures are believed to be in most instances correct, they are entirely preliminary, and therefore subject to such changes as may result from the final revision.

HENRY RANDALL WAITE,

Special Agent Statistics of Education, Illiteracy, Libraries, Museums, and Religious Organizations.

Table No. 5, with some repetition of matter in previous tables, contains other data which is important and convenient for reference.

TABLE No. 5.—*Showing the total population, the school population, enrollment, average attendance, total number of teachers, average pay of teachers, and length of school year in days in the several States and Territories as reported for the year 1880; prepared by the Commissioner of Education.*

States and Territories.	Total population.	School population.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Total number of teachers.	Average pay of teachers.		Length of school year, (in days.)
						Male.	Female.	
Alabama	1,262,505	388,003	179,490	117,978	4,615	a (\$20 96)		80
Arkansas	802,525	247,547	70,972	70,972	1,827	b \$50 50	b \$40 00	
California	864,694	215,978	158,765	100,966	3,595	80 26	64 73	146.6
Colorado	194,327	35,566	22,119	12,618	678	c 42 84	c 40 87	d 89.
Connecticut	622,700	140,235	119,694	e 78,421	f 3,100	56 43	35 45	179.02
Delaware	146,608	35,459	27,823	27,823	g 594	a 30 83	a 24 79	h 158
Florida	269,493	88,677	39,315	27,046	1,095	b (40 00)		
Georgia	1,542,180	d 433,444	236,533	145,190	6,000	50 00	30 00	
Illinois	3,077,871	1,010,851	704,041	431,638	22,255	41 92	31 80	150
Indiana	1,978,301	703,558	511,283	321,659	13,578	37 20	35 20	136
Iowa	1,624,615	586,556	426,057	259,836	21,598	31 16	26 28	148
Kansas	996,096	340,647	231,434	137,667	7,780	32 47	25 98	107
Kentucky	1,648,690	545,161	265,581	f 193,874	6,764	k (21 75)		102
Louisiana	939,946	273,845	68,440	45,026	2,025	(27 50)		118
Maine	648,936	214,656	149,827	103,113	6,934	32 97	21 68	120
Maryland	934,943	o 330,590	162,431	85,778	3,125	(41 06)		m 176
Massachusetts	1,783,085	307,321	306,777	233,127	8,595	67 54	30 59	177
Michigan	1,636,937	506,221	362,556	f 213,898	13,949	37 28	25 73	141
Minnesota	780,773	h 271,428	180,248	f 117,161	5,215	35 29	27 52	94
Mississippi	1,131,597	426,689	236,704	156,761	5,569	(30 05)		77.5
Missouri	2,168,380	723,484	476,376	f 219,132	10,447	d 35 00	d 30 00	d 100
Nebraska	462,402	142,348	92,549	j 60,156	4,100	36 12	31 92	109
Nevada	62,266	10,592	9,045	5,401	197	101 47	77 00	142.8
New Hampshire	346,991	f 71,132	64,341	48,966	3,460	34 12	22 23	105.3
New Jersey	1,131,116	330,685	204,961	115,194	3,477	55 82	32 90	192
New York	5,982,871	1,641,173	1,031,593	573,089	30,730	(41 40)		179
North Carolina	1,399,750	459,324	225,606	147,802	4,130	(21 75)		54
Ohio	3,498,062	d 1,043,320	747,138	476,279	23,684	56 00	39 00	150
Oregon	174,768	59,615	37,533	27,435	1,314	44 19	33 38	89.6
Pennsylvania	4,282,891	e 1,370,000	937,310	601,627	21,375	32 36	28 42	147
Rhode Island	276,581	52,273	44,780	29,065	p 1,295	70 24	42 99	184
South Carolina	995,577	b 228,128	134,072		3,171	25 24	23 89	77
Tennessee	1,542,359	544,862	200,141	191,461	5,954	(26 66)		68
Texas	1,591,749	230,527	186,786	4,361	4,361			m 73
Vermont	332,286	192,831	75,238	48,606	4,326	27 84	17 44	125
Virginia	1,512,565	555,807	220,736	128,404	4,873	29 20	24 65	113
West Virginia	618,457	210,113	142,850	91,704	4,134	(28 19)		99
Wisconsin	1,315,497	483,229	299,258	197,510	10,115	q 37 14	q 24 91	162.5
Totals	49,371,340	15,351,875	9,680,403	5,744,188				
Arizona	40,440	7,148	4,212	2,847	101	83 00	70 00	109
Dakota	135,177	12,030	8,042	3,170	286	26 70	21 90	88
District of Columbia	177,624	43,558	26,439	20,637	433	90 16	62 24	193
Idaho	32,610		6,758		r 160	85 00		
Montana	39,159	7,070	3,970	2,506	161	71 64	56 41	96
New Mexico	119,565	s 29,312	t 5,151		147			t 132
Utah	143,963	40,672	24,326	17,178	517	b 35 00	b 22 00	128
Washington	75,116	d 24,223	d 14,032	d 9,585	590	d 41 14	d 33 34	d 87.5
Wyoming	20,789		d 2,090	d 1,287	49	d (55 94)		

TABLE NO. 5.—Showing the total population, the school population, enrollment, average attendance, total number of teachers, &c.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Total popu- lation.	School popu- lation.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Total number of teachers.	Average pay of teachers.		Length of school year, (in days.)
						Male.	Female.	
<i>Indian.</i>								
Cherokees		5,413	3,048	1,845	196	\$50 00	\$50 00	
Chickasaws			650	426				
Choctaws		2,600	1,400	921				
Creeks		3,431	800	582				
Seminoles			200	170				
Totals	784,443	175,457	101,118	61,154				
Grand total.	50,155,783	15,527,332	9,781,521	5,805,342				

(a) For white teachers.
 (b) In 1878.
 (c) In ungraded schools; in graded schools the average salary of men is \$101.75; of women, \$64.39.
 (d) In 1879.
 (e) For the winter.
 (f) Estimated.
 (g) Includes 58 colored teachers.
 (h) For white schools only.
 (i) In cities and towns organized as one district the average salary of men is \$98; of women, \$43.

(l) Census of 1870.
 (m) In the counties.
 (n) In graded schools the average salary of men was \$87; of women, \$40, in 1879.
 (o) Estimated by the bureau.
 (p) Includes evening school reports.
 (q) In the counties; in the independent cities the average salary of males is \$85.74; of females, \$35.06.
 (r) Number necessary to supply the schools; actual number of schools, 155.
 (s) Census of 1870.
 (t) In 1875.
 (u) In 1877.

The total population of the country by the census of 1880 is 50,155,783. Table No. 2 shows a school population of 15,303,535, of whom 9,780,773 are enrolled in the public schools, 567,160 in private schools, with an average attendance in the public schools of 5,804,993. The average attendance in private schools is not known.

The column giving the different school ages in different States and Territories upon which the return of school population is based indicates that the whole number of the children who are of suitable age to receive instruction is much more than 15,303,535. In Texas, for instance, the school period is from eight to fourteen years, and her total is only 230,527, while her population is 1,591,749. In Tennessee, where the school period is from six to twenty-one, a much preferable rule, and the whole population is 1,542,359, the school population 544,862, or two and one-third times that of Texas, although there can be no doubt that families are quite as large in the latter as in the former State. Besides this, and taking into account the increase since the census from natural causes and from immigration, I believe it to be a low estimate which places the whole school population of the country at 18,000,000.

While I know of no reason to believe that the number of pupils who actually receive instruction has been essentially increased, expenditure certainly has not been increased to any great extent, while in some States since 1870 it has fallen off. We are, then, now charged with the education of eighteen millions children and youth who in less than ten years will be the nation. Of these ten and one-half millions are enrolled in public and private schools, and six millions is the average attendance, while seven and one-half millions, or five-twelfths of the whole, are growing up in absolute ignorance of the English alphabet. This seems incredible, but these are the figures. They ought not to lie, for we have paid for accuracy and completeness. At this rate, before another census we shall have passed the line, and there will be more children in this country out of the schools than in them, and before half a century ignorance and its consequences will unquestionably have overthrown the Republic. We have reached the crisis of our fate. The education of the people is the most important issue before the country, and it must remain so for years to come.

Table No. 3 depicts and demonstrates a special source of danger of controlling importance.

These eighty-six cities contain 8,300,081 inhabitants, or nearly one-sixth of the total population of the country. As a rule the school facilities are better in cities than in rural portions of the country, and these great centers of influence are supposed to more immediately influence the course of affairs. And as we are constantly pointing pathetically at the unfortunate South, so we of the all-wise, all-perfect, all-conquering North may well study the condition of our cities, which are as great a source of danger as the ignorant rural population of the South.

These cities contain an aggregate school population of 2,052,923, of whom 1,302,776, or three-fifths, are enrolled; that is, are more or less instructed during the school year, while only 858,533, or two-fifths, fully avail themselves of the advantages provided, and more than one-third never enter the school-room at all. Some of these may attend private schools, but not a large proportion, for the whole number of pupils in private schools of the 15,303,535 in the country is only 567,160.

The average attendance is about two-thirds of the enrollment, or one-third of the whole number who should attend.

In thirty-four of these cities from 50 to 82 per cent. of the children are not enrolled at all; that is, they will never know how to read or write.

New York has a school population of 385,000, of whom 270,000 are

enrolled, 114,000 are not enrolled at all, and the average attendance is but 132,000.

The average attendance in Cincinnati is 27,000, less than one-third the whole number, while 51,000 are not enrolled at all. It does not relieve this dark picture to say that these must be in private schools, for out of the school population of the entire State, numbering 1,043,320, only 23,650 are in private schools. Of these, probably not more than 10,000 can be found in Cincinnati. There are more than 40,000 children in that great city to-day who are growing up in ignorance as dense as that of the jungles of Africa, while they are subjected to the influence of the sharpened culture of civilized vice. Yet Cincinnati is one of the best of our great cities, and Ohio is a model State.

Chicago enrolls less than half—43 per cent.—of her children in the public schools; less than one-third are habitually in school; 77,473, or 57 per cent., never attend at all. Very few of these receive instruction in private schools.

Saint Louis has a school population of 106,000; 55,000 are enrolled; 36,000 is the average attendance; 50,000 are growing up in the savage state aggravated by those capacities for proficiency in evil which come from contact with civilized depravity.

Milwaukee has 38,000 children of school age; the average attendance is 11,000; 20,000, or 55 per cent., are not even enrolled, and all, or nearly all, of these might as well have been born in a heathen as in a civilized country, so far as schools are concerned.

Wilmington, North Carolina, has an enrollment of 866, or 18 per cent., while 82 per cent. of the children of that city would appear to be without means of public education.

New Orleans has a school population of 57,000. The average attendance is 15,000, while 39,000 have no school advantages. The whole State of Louisiana has but 4,404 pupils in private schools.

But it is useless to specify these deadly instances. The cities of our country have been our pride. Behold the awful record. The revelations of the census ought to overwhelm us with shame and stimulate every power of the national intellect and command every dollar in the Treasury or within reach of the taxing power to provide a remedy equal to the terrible disease.

Table No. 4 exhibits in one mass the illiteracy of the United States. Five millions of our people over ten years of age cannot read; six and one-fourth millions cannot write. In eighteen States, including two Territories, more than 13 per cent., and in eleven more than 25 per cent. cannot write. In fifteen States and Territories more than 11 per cent. of the white population over ten years of age cannot write, varying in these from 11 to 45 per cent. Illiteracy among the colored population varies from 13 to 70 per cent. The percentages of illiteracy among whites vary in different subdivisions from less than 2 per cent. in Wyoming, where it is the least, to over 45 per cent. in New Mexico, where it is largest. An inspection of this table not only demonstrates the great necessity everywhere, but that necessity is most pressing where the ability to meet its requirements is least, making assistance from a central power indispensable.

The nation is a whole. As such it must act; as such it is to be saved or lost. In this battle for its life the whole line must be maintained and advanced. Reinforcements must be sent to the weakest parts. Because they are the weakest is the reason that help is wanted. If they were strong no reinforcements would be needed. Nor does it change the duty and necessity even if there be forces unless they fight. They must still be aroused to duty, for the work must be done. The evil is the same whether the battle be lost for one cause or for another. But in this struggle I believe there is as great danger to the future of the country from the Northern cities as from the Southern States.

In both help is imperatively needed, and it must be given where it is most needed, and that immediately. The only reasonable test is, for the present at least, that of illiteracy and not of population. As a permanent rule after conditions are once equalized the latter will be the more just. But once thoroughly educated it is to be hoped that the several States will take care of themselves. To deny them aid in the present emergency is as though a general should march his reserves to the support of his unassailed positions, leaving his already broken lines to take care of themselves. Such a commander would find it difficult to excuse himself by saying that the articles of war required every soldier to do his duty or every division and corps to defeat the enemy. It is as a whole that battles are lost or won, and that nations are lost or saved.

It may be conceded that every State and Territory should educate

its children so far as it has the power, but when that fails, upon the same principle that individual citizens pay taxes for the common good according to their ability to pay, and not their personal needs for protection, or the number of their children or dependents, must the whole people see to the provision of whatever funds are required for general education where otherwise taxation to any locality would become unduly oppressive.

Table No. 6 exhibits the population and valuation of the States and Territories, with their totals in 1860, 1870, and 1880, also the per cent. of increase or decrease of valuation as between 1860 and 1880. I requested the preparation of this table for the purpose of comparing the capacity of different portions of the country to bear the burdens of taxation immediately before the war and at the present time.

TABLE NO 6.—The population and the assessed valuation of personal property and real estate in the States and Territories in the United States, from census reports for 1860, 1870, and 1880.

States and Territories.	1860.		1870.		1880.		* Increase, per cent., 1860 to 1880.	
	Population.	Assessed valuation.	Population.	Assessed valuation.	Population.	Assessed valuation.	In popula- tion.	In assessed valuation.
Alabama	964,201	\$432,198,762	996,992	\$155,582,595	1,262,505	\$122,867,228	34	-72
Arizona			9,658	1,410,295	40,440	9,270,214		
Arkansas	435,450	180,211,330	481,471	94,528,843	802,525	86,409,364	81	-52
California	379,994	139,654,667	560,247	269,644,068	864,694	584,578,036	128	319
Colorado	34,277		39,864	17,338,101	194,327	74,471,693	467	
Connecticut	460,147	341,256,976	537,454	425,433,237	622,700	327,177,385	35	-41
Dakota	4,837		14,181	2,924,489	135,177	29,321,559	2,695	
Delaware	112,216	39,767,233	125,015	64,787,223	146,608	59,951,643	31	51
District of Columbia	75,080	41,084,945	131,700	74,271,693	177,624	99,401,787	137	142
Florida	140,424	68,929,685	187,748	32,480,843	269,493	30,938,309	92	-55
Georgia	1,057,286	618,232,387	1,184,109	227,219,519	1,542,180	239,472,599	46	-61
Idaho			14,990	5,292,205	32,610	6,440,876		
Illinois	1,711,951	389,207,372	2,539,891	482,899,575	3,077,871	786,616,394	80	102
Indiana	1,350,428	411,042,424	1,689,637	662,455,044	1,978,301	727,815,131	46	77
Iowa	674,913	205,166,983	1,194,020	302,515,418	1,624,615	398,671,251	141	94
Kansas	107,206	22,518,332	364,399	92,125,861	966,006	160,891,689	829	615
Kentucky	1,155,684	528,212,693	1,321,011	409,544,294	1,648,690	350,563,971	43	-34
Louisiana	708,002	445,787,265	726,915	253,371,890	939,946	169,162,460	34	-65
Maine	628,279	154,380,388	626,915	204,253,780	648,943	235,978,716	3	53
Maryland	687,049	297,135,238	780,894	423,834,918	934,943	497,307,675	36	67
Massachusetts	1,231,066	777,157,816	1,457,351	1,591,983,112	1,783,085	1,584,756,802	45	104
Michigan	749,113	163,533,005	1,184,039	272,242,917	1,636,937	517,884,359	119	217
Minnesota	172,023	82,018,773	439,706	84,135,332	780,773	268,028,687	354	706
Mississippi	791,305	509,472,912	827,922	177,278,890	1,131,597	110,698,129	44	-78
Missouri	1,182,012	266,935,851	1,721,295	536,169,869	2,163,380	532,795,801	82	100
Montana			30,565	9,943,411	39,159	13,609,802		
Nebraska	28,841	7,426,949	122,993	54,584,616	453,102	90,585,782	1,469	1,120
Nevada	6,857		42,491	25,740,973	462,366	29,391,459		
New Hampshire	326,073	122,810,089	318,996	146,065,290	346,991	164,209,531	33	33
New Jersey	672,035	296,682,492	900,096	624,868,971	1,131,116	572,518,361	68	93
New Mexico	493,516	20,838,780	91,874	17,784,014	119,565	11,363,406	28	-45
New York	3,880,735	1,390,464,638	4,382,759	1,967,001,185	5,082,871	2,651,040,006	31	91
North Carolina	992,622	292,297,602	1,071,361	130,378,622	1,399,750	156,100,202	41	-47
Ohio	2,339,511	959,867,101	2,065,366	1,167,751,697	3,198,062	1,534,360,508	37	60
Oregon	52,465	19,024,915	90,323	31,798,510	174,768	52,522,084	233	176
Pennsylvania	2,906,215	719,253,335	3,521,951	1,313,236,042	4,282,891	11,683,459,016	47	134
Rhode Island	174,620	125,104,305	217,353	244,278,854	276,531	252,536,673	58	102
South Carolina	708,708	189,319,128	705,606	183,913,337	995,577	133,560,135	41	-73
Tennessee	1,109,801	382,495,200	1,258,520	253,782,161	1,432,359	211,778,538	39	-45
Texas	604,215	267,732,335	818,579	149,732,929	1,591,749	290,364,515	163	30
Utah	40,273	4,158,020	86,786	12,565,842	148,963	24,775,279	257	496
Vermont	315,098	84,758,619	330,551	102,548,528	392,246	86,806,775	2	9
Virginia	1,596,318	637,021,336	1,225,163	365,449,917	1,512,565	308,455,135	34	192
Washington	11,594	4,394,735	23,955	10,642,863	75,116	23,816,682	548	442
West Virginia			442,014	119,368,273	678,457	139,622,705		
Wisconsin	775,881	185,945,489	1,054,670	333,209,838	1,315,497	438,971,751	70	136
Wyoming			9,118	5,516,748	20,789	13,621,829		
Total	31,443,321	12,084,500,005	38,558,371	14,178,986,732	50,155,783	16,902,755,893	\$60	\$40

* Percents preceded by the minus sign indicate a decrease.

† In Pennsylvania occupations are also valued for assessment. This valuation for 1880 was \$68,659,580.

‡ Virginia and West Virginia are taken together, as West Virginia belonged to Virginia in 1860.

§ Average for the United States.

It is proper to observe that in the rebel States, where slavery existed in 1860, the valuation then aggregated \$2,289,029,642, of which \$842,927,400 was in slaves, and proper allowance must be made for this fact in estimating present power to bear taxation. The negroes were then taxed; they were productive as property. Now they require to be educated; then education would have destroyed them as property. They are now doing little more as a totality than to support themselves. Their taxable property is thus far very slight. It has been stated as a matter of pride on this floor that in Georgia colored people are taxed for \$6,000,000 of property. The assessed valuation of Georgia is by the last census \$239,472,559. What, then, must be the general poverty of the colored people of Georgia, even when of her total population, which is 1,542,180, 725,274 have accumulated \$6,000,000, or eight dollars each, of taxable property. And if these things be so in Georgia, what must be the destitution of the colored race elsewhere throughout the South, and how idle to talk of their educating themselves.

During these twenty years population has increased in every State and Territory. With the exception of New Hampshire, where the increase is 6, and Vermont, where it is 5, and in Maine, where the increase

is 3 per cent., nowhere has it been less than 31 per cent., and as a rule it has been enormous. The South has more than held her own with the older States, and the negro, despite every thing, has raised his numbers to almost 7,000,000. They are a permanent factor in the destiny of America. They are here to stay.

While the population of the whole country has increased 60 per cent. the valuation has risen but 40 per cent. In Alabama the valuation is 72 per cent. less than in 1860, while the population is 31 per cent. greater. In Arkansas population nearly doubled, while sources of taxation have fallen off more than one-half. The same is true of Florida. In Mississippi population has increased nearly one-half and wealth has decreased more than three-fourths, and generally throughout the South the same tendency is apparent.

As I have explained above the negro is not now a tax-paying element to the extent he was before the war. He lived there and was a source of profit to his master. Now he lives and multiplies, but both he and his master seem to be growing thus far poor together.

I speak now of the general fact, and I believe that this state of things is but temporary. It will, however, become permanent unless the proper remedy of increased intelligence and well-directed

industry is applied. And to this end the means must come largely from without, for they do not exist within these States. In Kentucky and Delaware the negro child is educated only from the taxation of his own race. As a rule he can have no school at all unless from charity. Table No. 6 indicates that on the whole national re-

sources of taxation are not keeping pace in development with our population, and demonstrates the absolute helplessness of many States alone to deal with their illiteracy.

The following table gives the actual taxation for the support of schools in the year 1880:

TABLE No. 7.—Amount raised by taxation for support of public schools in each State and Territory during the year 1880.

[Prepared by Bureau of Education, at request of H. W. BLAIR.]

States and Territories.	Amount received from taxation.			States and Territories.	Amount received from taxation.		
	From State tax.	From local tax.	Total.		From State tax.	From local tax.	Total.
1. Alabama.....	\$130,000	a \$120,000	\$250,000	27. North Carolina.....	((\$314, 719)		\$314, 719
2. Arkansas.....	b 111,605	77,475	189,080	28. Ohio.....	\$1,558,207	\$5,155,879	6,714,086
3. California.....	1,318,209	1,393,572	2,711,781	29. Oregon.....	133,477	79,562	213,039
4. Colorado.....		c 336,333	c 336,333	30. Pennsylvania.....		7,046,116	7,046,116
5. Connecticut.....	210,353	1,066,314	1,276,667	31. Rhode Island.....	80,800	414,852	495,652
6. Delaware.....		d 151,045	d 151,045	32. South Carolina.....			440,110
7. Florida.....	(104,530)	104,530	104,530	33. Tennessee.....			j 698,776
8. Georgia.....	e 345,790	125,239	471,029	34. Texas.....	k 678,603		k 678,603
9. Illinois.....	1,000,000	5,735,478	6,735,478	35. Vermont.....	113,173	304,318	417,491
10. Indiana.....	f 1,456,834	f 2,108,302	f 3,625,136	36. Virginia.....	596,516	665,459	1,261,975
11. Iowa.....		4,227,300	4,227,300	37. West Virginia.....	212,753	490,432	703,185
12. Kansas.....		1,276,786	1,276,786	38. Wisconsin.....	*25,000	2,198,581	2,223,581
13. Kentucky.....	535,354	g 382,038	917,392	39. Arizona.....			l 67,028
14. Louisiana.....	356,000	h 94,000	h 450,000	40. Dakota.....		123,643	123,643
15. Maine.....	224,565	596,295	820,860	41. District of Columbia.....		474,556	474,556
16. Maryland.....	491,406	721,571	1,212,977	42. Idaho.....		48,017	48,017
17. Massachusetts.....		4,372,286	4,372,286	43. Indian Territory.....			
18. Michigan.....	i 379,758	2,074,073	2,453,831	44. Montana.....	m 64,643	5,256	69,899
19. Minnesota.....	257,689	1,073,837	1,331,526	45. New Mexico.....			
20. Mississippi.....		334,769	334,769	46. Utah.....	63,041	43,337	106,378
21. Missouri.....		2,163,330	2,163,330	47. Washington.....	f 102,201	f 3,319	f 105,520
22. Nebraska.....	73,808	713,155	786,963	48. Wyoming.....		f 7,056	f 7,056
23. Nevada.....							
24. New Hampshire.....			f 544,716				
25. New Jersey.....	1,017,785	724,413	1,742,198	Total.....	(419,249)		n 70,371,435
26. New York.....	2,750,000	6,925,992	9,675,992		14,287,570	53,913,986	

(a) From poll tax.

(b) State apportionment, which here probably includes the income of the State school fund for 1880, the State tax, and so much of the ordinary State revenue as may be set apart for the purpose by the Legislature.

(c) From county and district tax, fines, &c.

(d) This amount raised for white schools.

(e) This includes the rental of State railroad, (\$150,000.)

(f) In 1879.

(g) Includes tax on billiards and dogs.

(h) Estimated.

(i) From township tax.

(j) Includes income from permanent fund.

(k) State appropriation.

(l) Total income as reported for 1880, the greater part of which comes from Territorial, county, and district taxes.

(m) From county tax.

(n) Includes \$1,750,630 reported as derived from taxation and given in the column of totals but not appearing in the first two columns.

*Special for building purposes.

Table No. 7 gives the amount received in each State from interest on funds and rent of lands. The total from taxation is \$70,371,435; from funds and rents, \$6,580,632; total, \$76,952,067. The actual expenditure per capita in each State is found in table No. 2. But the time forbids any further elaboration of details. Every figure in these tables is a volume, and should be earnestly studied by the American people.

THE SOUTH.

The Southern States, seventeen in number, including the District of Columbia, are usually classed together as a section of the country requiring special help. Of all but Maryland, Missouri, and the District of Columbia this is true. The following table exhibits their condition:

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF EDUCATION AT THE SOUTH.

States.	White.			Colored.			Total expenditure for both races. a.
	School population.	Enrollment.	Percentage of the school population enrolled.	School population.	Enrollment.	Percentage of the school population enrolled.	
Alabama.....	217,590	107,483	49	170,413	72,007	42	\$375,465
Arkansas.....	6181,799	c53,229	29	554,332	c17,743	33	238,056
Delaware.....	31,505	25,053	80	3,954	2,770	70	207,281
Florida.....	546,410	c18,871	41	b42,099	c20,444	49	114,895
Georgia.....	d236,319	150,134	64	d197,125	86,399	45	471,029
Kentucky.....	e478,597	c241,679	50	e66,564	c23,902	36	802,490
Louisiana.....	f139,661	d44,052	32	f134,184	d34,470	26	480,320
Maryland.....	g83,813	134,210	63	g63,591	28,221	44	1,544,367
Mississippi.....	175,251	112,994	64	251,438	123,710	49	8,070,4
Missouri.....	681,995	454,218	67	41,489	22,158	53	3,152,178
North Carolina.....	291,770	136,481	47	167,554	89,125	53	352,862
South Carolina.....	g83,813	61,219	73	g144,315	72,853	50	324,629
Tennessee.....	403,353	229,290	57	141,509	60,851	43	724,862
Texas.....	h171,426	138,912	81	h62,015	47,874	77	753,346
Virginia.....	314,827	152,136	48	240,980	68,600	28	946,109
West Virginia.....	202,364	138,779	68	7,749	4,071	53	716,864
District of Columbia.....	29,612	16,934	57	13,946	9,595	68	438,567
Total.....	3,899,961	2,215,674	1,809,257	784,709	12,475,044

a. In Delaware the colored public schools have been supported by the school

tax collected from colored citizens only; recently, however, they have received an appropriation of \$2,400 from the State; in Kentucky the school-tax collected from colored citizens is the only State appropriation for the support of colored schools; in Maryland there is a biennial appropriation by the Legislature; in the District of Columbia one-third of the school moneys is set apart for colored public schools, and in the other States mentioned above the school moneys are divided in proportion to the school population without regard to race.

b. Several counties failed to make race distinctions.

c. Estimated.

d. In 1879.

e. For whites the school age is 6 to 20, for colored 6 to 16.

f. Census of 1870.

g. In 1877.

h. These numbers include some duplicates; the actual school population is 230,527.

Excluding the States of Maryland and Missouri and the District of Columbia, and the total yearly expenditure for both races is only \$7,339,932, while in the whole country the annual expenditure is, from taxation \$70,341,435, and from school funds \$6,580,632, or a total of \$76,922,067, (see tables 2 and 7,) or one-tenth of the whole, while they contain one-fifth of the school population. The causes which have produced this state of things in the Southern States are far less important than the facts themselves as they now exist. To find a remedy and to apply it is the only duty which devolves upon us. Without universal education, not only will the late war prove to be a failure, but the abolition of slavery be proved to be a tremendous disaster, if not a crime.

The country was held together by the strong and bloody embrace of war, but that which the nation might and did do to retain the integrity of its territory and of its laws by the expenditure of brute force will all be lost if for the subjection of seven millions of men by the statutes of the States is to be substituted the thralldom of ignorance and the tyranny of an irresponsible suffrage. Secession, and a confederacy founded upon slavery as its chief corner-stone, would be better than the future of the Southern States—better for both races, too—if the nation is to permit one-third, and that the fairest portion of its domain, to become the spawning ground of ignorance, vice, anarchy, and of every crime. The nation as such abolished slavery as a legal institution; but ignorance is slavery, and no matter what is written in your constitutions and your laws slavery will continue until intelligence, handmaid of liberty, shall have illuminated the whole land with the light of her smile.

Before the war the Southern States were aristocracies, highly educated, and disciplined in the science of politics. Hence they preserved order and flourished at home, while they imposed their will upon the nation at large. Now all is changed. The suffrage is universal, and that means universal ruin unless the capacity to use it intelligently is created by universal education. Until the republican

constitutions, framed in accordance with the Congressional reconstruction which supplanted the governments initiated by President Johnson, common-school systems, like universal suffrage, were unknown. Hence in a special manner the nation is responsible for the existence and support of those systems as well as for the order of things which made them necessary. That remarkable progress has been made under their influence is true, and that the common school is fast becoming as dear to the masses of the people at the South as elsewhere is also evident.

The nation, through the Freedmen's Bureau, and perhaps to a limited extent in other ways, has expended five millions of dollars for the education of negroes and refugees in the earlier days of reconstruction, while religious charities have founded many special schools which have thus far cost some ten millions more. The Peabody fund has distilled the dews of heaven all over the South; but heavy rains are needed; without them every green thing must wither away.

This work belongs to the nation. It is a part of the war. We have the Southern people as patriotic allies now. We are one; so shall we be forever. But both North and South have a fiercer and more doubtful fight with the forces of ignorance than they waged with each other during the bloody years which chastened the opening life of this generation.

MEASURES PROPOSED.

I think it is clear that the nation has the power, which implies the duty of its exercise when necessary, to educate the children who are to become its citizens; and that the urgent demand for its aid at the present time has been demonstrated. I desire to still further detain the Senate with suggestions in regard to the methods which are, in my judgment, proper to be pursued by the General Government in the present emergency.

Your Committee upon Education and Labor has reported two bills making provision to aid the common schools of the country, and of both I heartily approve.

The first is a measure which has been pending for several years, proposing the creation of a perpetual fund, to be composed of the accretions to the Treasury from annual sales of public lands, railroad revenues, and other sources, the interest of which shall be distributed to the States, at first upon the basis of illiteracy, afterward according to population; one-third to be appropriated to the support of the agricultural colleges, and the remainder of such interest to the common schools. This sum would be small at first, but would rapidly increase, and such a fund would in time become a mighty agency for good, a perpetual fountain of blessing, and a bond of union so long as the country shall endure. The conception is sublime, and every effort should be made to secure the enactment of this measure into law during the present session; certainly during this Congress.

It is proposed to surrender the management of the income from this fund to the States, subject to forfeiture of subsequent installments in case of abuse or maladministration. This is probably a sufficient safeguard, although I would prefer that national funds be expended originally with the approval of some national officer or agency. The provisions of this bill have been the subject of much careful study by wise men for many years, and it is not probable that any substantial improvement can be suggested to this bill providing a perpetual fund; certainly not until the light of experience shall have been turned upon its practical operation, when further legislation can be had if necessary. I believe it to be wise to pass this bill as it is, and at once.

TEMPORARY AID.

But for immediate use more money must be provided. Temporarily, many millions from the national Treasury are imperatively demanded by every consideration of national honor and of the public welfare. A generation is educated in the common schools (if at all) every five years. If the next two generations of children could be educated properly, the country would then be in the hands of intelligence instead of ignorance, and no community once enlightened will ever permit itself afterward to retrograde. Intelligent self-interest will support the schools in self-defense, and, once elevated to the proper standard, every locality will maintain itself without much, if any, extraneous aid being required. Besides, if we could bridge the chasm of the next ten years, the proposed fund to be accumulated from the public lands and other sources would have become important and would furnish all the assistance which might thereafter be demanded in addition to local taxation.

Whatever is done by the nation now should be directed where it will do the most good. Illiteracy is the disease, and the remedy must be given accordingly. Until the standard of knowledge is brought up to a reasonable level everywhere, implying capacity to discharge the duties of sovereignty and citizenship, the nation must, or at least should, in common prudence, distribute its money upon the basis of comparative ignorance.

The safety of each State, however intelligent, is as much endangered by the ignorance of any other as is the illiterate State herself. Such is the complication and interdependence of our political and even of our industrial affairs that all great national issues and questions of policy are really decided by the small majorities which are liable to be found in any State. The interests of Massachusetts, so far as they are affected by national relations, are as likely to be decided by the vote of South Carolina or California as by her own. She has no interest, then, save that the money taken from the Treasury in support

of education should go where there is the greatest need of schools. Thus the reason for distribution according to either wealth or population fails.

As to the amount which is necessary, great diversity of opinion prevails among those who desire the extension of aid by the Government. The bill introduced by the honorable Senator from Illinois [Mr. LOGAN] proposes to set apart the tax upon intoxicating liquors—now about seventy millions of dollars and likely to remain at that sum or to increase hereafter—until such time as the conscience and common sense of the people abolish both whisky and the tax upon it together. That day will come. He proposes to distribute to the States according to population. The House committee has reported a bill appropriating ten millions yearly for five years next ensuing, to be distributed to the States according to illiteracy.

I have had the honor to introduce a bill (Senate bill 151) appropriating fifteen millions of dollars the first year, fourteen millions the second year, and afterward a sum diminishing one million yearly, until there shall have been ten annual distributions, the last of which would be six millions—it being thought probable that State systems could by that time maintain themselves, or that from the perpetual-fund bill, should that fortunately become a law, all the aid necessary could thereafter be derived. This bill has been reported by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor with its unanimous support so far as the amount appropriated is concerned. I believe that to give a larger sum would induce the people of the States where most of it would be expended to depend too largely upon the national Treasury for the support of their schools, and the result would be waste and inefficiency.

The community must pay to the extent of its ability, or it will lose interest in its schools and its children will not be properly educated, no matter how much money may be received, the burden of raising which the people do not feel. Besides it will be difficult for those portions of the country which are comparatively unused to the practical administration of school systems at once economically and profitably to absorb the full amount which is really needed, and which will be required as greater accommodations, competent teachers in sufficient numbers, and larger attendance of pupils are secured. The proportion of \$15,000,000 which this bill would give to the Southern States would prolong their existing schools for at least three months with present accommodations and teachers, and, in addition, would secure the extension of the school system to such districts and children as are now absolutely without the pale of any educational privileges whatever. In my belief no less sum can possibly do this.

The following table exhibits the distribution of \$15,000,000 as proposed in this measure, Senate bill No. 151:

States and Territories.	No. of illiterates in each State.	Proportion of \$15,000,000 to each State.
Alabama.....	370,279	\$1,127,869 83
Arizona.....	5,496	16,740 82
Arkansas.....	153,229	466,735 53
California.....	48,583	147,983 82
Colorado.....	9,321	28,373 77
Connecticut.....	20,986	63,957 36
Dakota.....	3,094	9,424 32
Delaware.....	16,912	51,511 96
District of Columbia.....	21,541	65,613 89
Florida.....	70,219	213,887 07
Georgia.....	446,683	1,360,596 42
Idaho.....	1,384	4,215 66
Illinois.....	96,809	294,880 21
Indiana.....	70,008	213,244 37
Iowa.....	28,117	85,644 38
Kansas.....	25,503	77,682 14
Kentucky.....	258,186	786,434 56
Louisiana.....	297,312	905,612 35
Maine.....	18,181	55,379 33
Maryland.....	111,887	339,284 80
Massachusetts.....	75,635	230,284 21
Michigan.....	47,112	143,563 15
Minnesota.....	20,551	62,598 35
Mississippi.....	315,612	961,554 15
Missouri.....	138,818	422,839 63
Montana.....	1,530	4,600 58
Nebraska.....	7,830	23,850 18
Nevada.....	3,703	11,249 34
New Hampshire.....	11,982	36,497 17
New Jersey.....	39,136	119,208 26
New Mexico.....	52,994	161,419 72
New York.....	166,975	507,539 75
North Carolina.....	367,890	1,120,692 94
Ohio.....	86,754	264,252 68
Oregon.....	5,376	16,375 40
Pennsylvania.....	116,138	348,136 45
Rhode Island.....	17,456	53,140 98
South Carolina.....	324,789	980,141 88
Tennessee.....	394,385	1,201,296 71
Texas.....	256,293	780,455 26
Utah.....	4,859	14,776 15
Vermont.....	12,993	39,576 48
Virginia.....	360,495	1,098,067 77
Washington.....	3,191	9,719 79
West Virginia.....	32,041	158,516 89
Wisconsin.....	38,093	117,988 88
Wyoming.....	427	1,300 64
Total.....	4,923,451	15,000,000 00

The bill contemplates the gradual increase of ability and disposition to support their own schools, as the natural consequence of greater intelligence in all cases, so that the appropriation and its necessity will pass away together.

SUPERVISION OF EXPENDITURE.

The measures before the country, with exception of this, (Senate bill No. 151,) propose to turn the funds over absolutely to the several State and Territorial governments, endeavoring to secure honest and wise application by declaration of forfeiture or suspension of installments of years succeeding by action of the Commissioner of Education or of the Secretary of the Interior, unless relief be afforded by Congress.

I have thought, and still believe, that such supervision is objectionable, for very strong reasons—reasons far less important to the nation than to the States. Such a system will in my judgment be liable to abuse in many ways, and I think it would be even better to give the money outright, and call for no account whatever of the manner in which the State discharges its trust.

To suspend the annual payment in any case after the schools shall have been developed and shall have become dependent upon the national aid for existence, as they will be for some years, would almost destroy them for the time being. It would create such confusion and ill-will between the Government and the people of the State concerned as would go far to neutralize any good results from the appropriation itself. It is not difficult to see how complaints and even abuses could be established by newspaper reports, affidavits, and partisan proofs; nor how desirable opposing political parties might deem such controversies when important elections were pending. Sectional animosities, now so happily disappearing, could be easily aroused again if that part of the country paying most of the money and receiving the least from its benefits should be made to believe that this school money was misappropriated to political or personal ends by the section paying least and receiving most.

Accusation would almost necessarily result in suspension for investigation, which could not fail to be prolonged, either before the Commissioner, the Secretary, or Congress, and result in ruin of the schools. The penalty would come home upon the children every time; nobody else would suffer at all. The consequence would be, in my opinion, either no practical supervision of this enormous national expenditure at all, which could not be justified, or the evil consequences I have suggested would follow, and other objections might with propriety be raised. I believe that there is no rational or practicable form of supervision which does not precede or accompany the expenditure itself.

I therefore have thought that a Federal officer should be charged, jointly with State authority, in the application of these funds to the education of the child who is to be qualified by the State and nation to become a citizen of both.

I cannot divest myself of the feeling that Congress is bound to supervise the actual use of the public money. It should no more put the national Treasury under the State governments than it should put the Army under command of the governor of that State which might chance to be the theater of public war. The education of the child is the duty of the nation as well as of the State. It is no discharge of its duty to give money, and then, if it is wasted, to say, "Now the children shall go ignorant, because the State has failed to properly use the money to the application of which we should have attended ourselves."

It is no answer to say that the State authorities will properly apply these funds. All believe they would, but who knows it? There will be many who will doubt it, and many more who will say they doubt it who do not. I am apprehensive that there will be great complaint and bitterness arising if this appropriation for national aid is turned wholly over to the States with only a *post mortem* supervision retained to be enforced by the subsequent slaughter of the innocents who attend the schools, the destruction of which is the remedy proposed for dereliction on the part of the authorities of the State.

I believe that the appointment of a Federal agent or superintendent of the administration of the fund therein, to be a citizen of, identified with, and interested for the people of the State for which he is appointed, who in conjunction with the State superintendent should arrange the distribution of the money in the first instance, would be the proper form of supervision.

No citizen of a State, although holding a Federal appointment, could afford to exclude money from the schools of his State for capricious or improper reasons. Should he do so, popular indignation would soon drive him out of his State and his office too. No improper person would be likely to be nominated by the President or confirmed by the Senate. So high a trust would require the most eminent qualities, and the selection would be from the class of men whose lives being devoted to the education and amelioration of their race would be certain to discharge their duties in harmonious co-operation with like associates—such men as now are the superintendents of the States.

The question of salaries is not important, for in no possible way can this supervision be effected by the employment of a smaller force than a single officer for a State. If it is left to the central power at Washington, the force of clerks must be increased or there

can be no practical supervision at all. A local agent acquainted in his State is by far the best. Traveling investigators like the pension experts will hardly do; but without a local officer secret agents and Department detectives will certainly do the work, if it is done at all, and at far greater cost.

In the bill which I have had the honor to submit to the Senate—No. 151—I have endeavored to provide for the administration of the fund by the concurring action of the State and national authorities, each having a negative upon the other and both alike interested to secure one common end—the most judicious application of the money. The State as well as the national official who should exclude large sums of money from the people among whom he would reside for frivolous or unworthy reasons would soon disappear from the scene in the hot breath of public indignation. The State and Federal authorities are intermingled throughout the country. Upon many questions they have concurring powers. Neither should be jealous of the other, and it would be strange if the nation and State could not agree in the use of the money which the former undertakes to give to their common child.

If, however, it should be thought best to constitute a board, consisting in each State, of the governor, the State superintendent of public schools, and a representative of the national Government, it might still give the essential supervision, and at the same time avoid all danger of conflict in administration. But, unless the General Government has something to say, or at least the power to know what is to be done with its money before it is used, colored children will have a poor chance in States which compel them to rely for education upon the taxation of their own poverty-stricken race.

The tax-payers of the country will be, and will have a right to be, anxious to know from a responsible officer of their own the details of so large expenditure, and it will conduce to harmonious administration if the money is paid out with the approval of such an officer; and when it is once paid there should be no power to destroy the schools of subsequent years as a penalty for real or supposed mistakes or wrongs. Officers should be held to rigid personal responsibility as in other cases, but children of a whole State should not be selected as the victims of their faults.

The Peabody fund, which has been productive of so much good in every Southern State, is administered practically by one man, and he wholly independent of State control.

He discharges his high trust in a manner which elicits universal admiration and gratitude, but he carefully determines in advance and overlooks the application of every dollar.

It is hardly reasonable for the nation to apply millions without any voice in the actual expenditure of a cent. It is not business. There may be a gushing confidence in advance, but there are certain principles in human nature which are still active in all parts of this country, and it will be better for all concerned if the utmost care be exercised to place the expenditure of the public money during a long series of years for even so worthy a purpose as public education, under the restraints of that prudent supervision which obtains in other affairs. To avoid all possible occasion for controversy, and especially to avoid all questions between States and the Department and Congress is, to my mind, almost imperatively important; and if the Government has a voice in the original expenditure, it will be concluded as against the State. It can then only hold its official responsible, as in other cases of maladministration.

In the bill reported by the Senate committee (S. No. 151) provision is made for the disposition of the share of those States which may not desire its general distribution, when by reason of the efficiency of their schools national aid is not required; for the establishment of schools where none now exist, until every child in the country has his fair chance in the race of life, so far as a common-school education can give it; for the more efficient training of youth in the Territories, in some of which the condition is most deplorable, involving direct and most serious responsibility of the national Government, which is bound to properly care for these future States, comprising one-third of our entire domain; for limited appropriations to provide efficient teachers, temporary accommodations, when it shall be indispensable, with books, apparatus, and the like, but only so far as may be absolutely required, in order that instruction to the child, to whom a single year is of the utmost importance, may not fail for payment of the money to the persons entitled to receive it upon proper vouchers, and various details for which reference must be had to the bill itself.

These features will require more minute examination in future discussions.

But whatever form of administration of the funds it shall be deemed wisest to adopt, the appropriation should be immediately made. If it passes this session we shall have lost a year. To have lost a day was deemed a calamity by one of the noblest of men. Who can measure the wrong of one lost year, of one full year of further delay, to grapple with the wide-wasting and increasing evils of ignorance among our whole people? It would be better to appropriate injudiciously rather than not at all.

The vast sums expended for three hundred thousand Indians, for rivers and harbors, for improvement of the banks of the Mississippi River, for an Army which ignorance chiefly makes necessary, for a Navy which is safe only in the docks, the one hundred millions of pensions annually paid because there were no common schools in the South such

as this bill seeks to build up, and the general profuseness of expenditure which applies to the management of our affairs are a sufficient exposure of the hollow pretense that we cannot spare a few millions yearly to rescue our institutions from the imminent peril which threatens them.

Taxation rests almost wholly upon our luxuries and our vices. Yet it is proposed to give them still further license by reducing taxes while we are ruined for the want of schools. We consume every year seven hundred millions of alcoholic beverages. The interest upon the money paid in one year for alcohol and tobacco by the American people, if judiciously invested, would relieve them from all taxation for the support of common schools hereafter at present rate of expenditure. We are liberal in self-indulgence. We are economical in self-denial even for our good. But parsimony to the schools is death to the Republic.

We may postpone the remedy but the evil will increase. The issue cannot be evaded. Common-school education must become universal or the form of our government must be changed. I believe that the next ten years will decide the question.

National aid to schools is indispensable to the national existence; national aid to common schools should be given liberally; given now and applied where most required.

This done, the Republic will be perpetual.

The bill is as follows:

A bill to aid in the establishment and temporary support of common schools.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for ten years next after the passage of this act there shall be annually appropriated from the money in the Treasury the following sums, to wit: The first year the sum of \$15,000,000, the second year the sum of \$14,000,000, the third year the sum of \$13,000,000, and thereafter a sum diminished \$1,000,000 yearly from the sum last appropriated until ten annual appropriations shall have been made, when all appropriations under this act shall cease; which several sums shall be expended to secure the benefits of common-school education to all the children living in the United States.

SEC. 2. That the instruction in the common schools wherein these moneys shall be expended shall include the art of reading, writing, and speaking the English language, arithmetic, geography, history of the United States, and such other branches of useful knowledge as may be taught under local laws, and may include, whenever practicable, instruction in the arts of industry; which instruction shall be free to all, without distinction of race, nativity, or condition in life: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall deprive children of different races, living in the same community but attending separate schools, from receiving the benefits of this act, the same as though the attendance therein were without distinction of race.

SEC. 3. That such money shall annually be divided among and paid out in the several States and Territories in that proportion which the whole number of persons in each who, being of the age of ten years and over, cannot read and write bears to the whole number of such persons in the United States; and until otherwise provided such computation shall be made according to the official returns of the census of 1880.

SEC. 4. That such moneys shall be expended in each State by the concurrent action, each having a negative upon the other, of the Secretary of the Interior, on the part of the United States, and of the superintendent of public schools, board of education, or other body in which the administration of the public-school laws shall be vested, on the part of the several States wherein the expenditures are respectively to be made; and whenever the authorities of the United States and of the State fail to agree as to the distribution, use, and application of the money hereby provided for, or any part thereof, payment thereof, or such part thereof, shall be suspended, and if such disagreement continue throughout the fiscal year for which the same was appropriated, it shall be covered into the Treasury and shall be added to the general appropriation for the next year provided for in the first section of this act.

All sums of money appropriated under the provisions of this act to the use of any Territory shall be applied to the use of schools therein by the Secretary of the Interior, through the commissioner of common schools, whose appointment is hereinafter provided for.

SEC. 5. That the moneys distributed under the provisions of this act shall be used in the school districts of the several States and Territories in such way as to provide for the equalization of school privileges to all the children throughout the State or Territory wherein the expenditure shall be made, thereby giving to each child an opportunity for common-school education; and to this end existing public schools not sectarian in character may be aided, and new ones may be established, as may be deemed best in the several localities.

SEC. 6. That a part of the money apportioned to each State or Territory, not exceeding one-tenth thereof, may yearly be applied to the education of teachers for

the common schools therein, which sum may be expended in maintaining institutes or temporary training-schools or in extending opportunities for normal or other instruction to intelligent and suitable persons, of any color, who are without necessary means, and who shall agree, in writing, to qualify themselves and teach in the common schools of such State or Territory at least one year.

SEC. 7. That the design of this act not being to establish an independent system of schools, but rather to aid for the time being in the development and maintenance of the school systems established by local power, and which must eventually be wholly maintained by the States and Territories wherein they exist, it is hereby provided that no part of the money appropriated under this act shall be paid out in any State or Territory which shall not during the first five years of the operation of this act annually expend for the maintenance of common schools, free to all, at least one-third of the sum which shall be allotted to it under the provisions hereof, and during the second five years of its operation a sum at least equal to the whole it shall be entitled to receive under this act; and if such expenditure shall not be shown to the Secretary of the Interior at the end of each fiscal year by each State or Territory, respectively, or by such other evidence as shall be satisfactory to him, then the allotment under this act for each subsequent year so long as there shall be a deficiency of such expenditure by the State or Territory from the proceeds of local funds, whether derived from taxation or otherwise, shall be expended for the support of common schools therein wholly in the discretion of the Secretary, who shall apply the same to the support of existing or to the establishment of new schools in such way as he shall deem best.

SEC. 8. That no part of the money herein provided for shall be used for the erection of school-houses or school-buildings of any description, nor for rent of the same: *Provided, however*, That whenever it shall appear to the Secretary that otherwise any given locality will remain wholly without reasonable common-school advantages he may, in his discretion, from the general fund allotted to the State or Territory, provide schools and for their temporary accommodations by rent or otherwise, in the most economical manner possible: *And provided further*, That in no case shall more than 5 per cent. of such allotment be set apart for or be expended under the provisions of this section.

SEC. 9. That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a commissioner of common schools in each State and Territory, who shall be a citizen thereof and shall reside therein, and shall perform all such duties as may be assigned to him by the Secretary of the Interior, and who shall be specially charged with all the details of the execution of this act within his jurisdiction, and in co-operation with the State authorities. In the Territories he shall also be charged with the general supervision and control of public education, and shall possess all the powers now vested in Territorial superintendents and boards of education, or by whatever Territorial officers the same may have been hitherto exercised. He shall be paid a salary of not less than three nor more than five thousand dollars, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior. He shall annually make full reports of all matters connected with schools in his jurisdiction to the Secretary of the Interior, and particular reports when called upon by the Secretary, and especially of all details in the administration of this act. In addition to his other duties he shall devote himself to the promotion of the general interests of public education in the State or Territory for which he is appointed.

SEC. 10. That any State in which the number of persons ten years of age and upward who cannot read is not over 5 per cent. of the whole population, signifying its desire that the amount allotted to it under the provisions of this act shall be appropriated in any other way for the promotion of common-school education, in its own borders or elsewhere, its allotment shall be paid to such State to be thus appropriated: *Provided*, That its Legislature shall have first considered the question of its appropriation to the general fund for use under the provisions of this act in States and Territories where the proportion of illiterate persons is more than 5 per cent. of the whole population.

SEC. 11. That any State whose illiterate is greater than 5 per cent. of its whole population failing to accept the provisions of this act and to comply with its provisions, so as to be entitled to its allotment from year to year, the sum allotted to such State, subject to the discretionary action of the Secretary of the Interior under the sixth and seventh sections of this act, shall become a part of the fund to be distributed among the States which shall be entitled to their respective allotments, and to the Territories. And any State not accepting the provisions of this act, nor acquiring the right to dispose of its allotment as provided in the preceding section, the same shall become a part of the general fund for like distribution.

SEC. 12. That the District of Columbia shall be entitled to the privileges of a Territory under the provisions of this act, but there shall be no commissioner of common schools appointed for said District, nor shall its existing laws and school authorities be interfered with. The Commissioner of Education shall be charged with the duty of superintending the distribution of its allotment, and shall make full report of his doings to the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 13. That the Secretary of the Interior shall be charged with the practical administration of this law through the Bureau of Education, and all moneys paid under its provisions shall be made by Treasury warrant to the individual performing the service to whom indebtedness shall be due, and who shall be personally entitled to receive the money, or to his agent, duly authorized by him, upon vouchers approved by the State authorities, when under the provisions of this act their approval is necessary, and by the commissioner of common schools for the State or Territory wherein the expenditure shall be made, and by the Secretary of the Interior.



